

ATP 3-35.1

Army Pre-Positioned Operations

OCTOBER 2015

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SUPERSESSION STATEMENT. This publication supersedes FM 3-35.1 dated 1 July 2008.

Headquarters, Department of the Army

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Preface

ATP 3-35.1 provides doctrine for the Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) program. It describes the missions, duties, and responsibilities of all organizations involved in moving APS to an operational area and handing it off to designated Army units. It also describes planning and executing pre-positioned operations as well as supporting the combatant commander in a theater. This manual supersedes field manual (FM) 3-35.1.

The principle audience for ATP 3-35.1 is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication.

Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure that their decisions and actions comply with applicable United States, international, and in some cases host nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure that their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. (See FM 27-10).

ATP 3-35.1 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. Terms for which ATP 3-35.1 is the proponent publication (the authority) are italicized in the text and are marked with an asterisk (*) in the glossary. Terms and definitions for which ATP 3-35.1 is the proponent publication are boldfaced in the text. For other definitions shown in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition.

This ATP applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

The proponent for this ATP is the United States Army Transportation School. The preparing agency is the United States Army Combined Arms Support Command G3 Training and Doctrine Development Directorate. Send written comments and recommendations on Department of the Army (DA) Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, United States Army Combined Arms Support Command, ATTN: ATCL-TS, Fort Lee, Virginia, 23801 or submit an electronic DA Form 2028 by e-mail to: usarmy.lee.tradoc.mbx.lee-cascom-doctrine@mail.mil. In addition to submission of DA Form 2028, provide same comments and recommendations in MilWiki for rapid dissemination to doctrine authors and for universal review at <https://www.milsuite.mil>.

Introduction

ATP 3-35.1, *Army Pre-Positioned Operations* replaces FM 3-35.1 with the same title. This manual provides the framework for commanders and their staff at all levels and deploying units on the employment of Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) to support force projection and the combatant commanders.

The conversion and update of this manual is in compliance with the Army's Doctrine 2015 initiative and aligns Army pre-positioned operations with the current APS strategy.

ATP 3-35.1 uses the theater environment as the focus of organizations, events and activities that are integral to plan and execute Army pre-positioned operations that supports force projection.

Execution of pre-positioned operations is dependent on the situation or environment. ADRP 3-0 states that any operational environment consists of many interrelated variables and sub-variables, as well as the relationships among those variables and sub-variables. How the many entities and conditions behave and interact with each other within an operational environment is difficult to discern and always results in differing circumstances. Different actor or audience types do not interpret a single message in the same way. Therefore, no two operational environments are the same. Consequently, ATP 3-35.1 provides a foundation for commanders to plan and execute Army pre-positioned operations to meet the demands of any operational environment.

Summary of significant changes to this ATP include:

- Inclusion of activity sets as a fifth category of Army pre-positioned stocks.
- Inclusion of APS-6 (Central America/South America/Caribbean).
- Categorized organizations involved in pre-positioned operations by level of war to include the roles and responsibilities.
- Includes Defense Logistics Agency's role and responsibilities in pre-positioned operations.
- Discussion of supporting units that includes Army field support brigade, Army field support battalion and Army Strategic Logistics Activity Charleston.
- Discussion of APS systems integration into Global Combat Support System-Army.
- Appendix for list of automated systems that support Army pre-positioned operations.

ATP 3-35.1 contains five chapters and 2 appendices:

Chapter 1 is an overview of Army pre-positioned operations and discusses activity sets and APS systems integration into Global Combat Support System-Army.

Chapter 2 describes the organizational roles and responsibilities from strategic to tactical levels.

Chapter 3 discusses detailed planning for pre-positioned operations from the commander's perspective.

Chapter 4 discusses the issue process from reception, staging, onward movement and integration to receipt by deploying units.

Chapter 5 discusses the turn-in process to include redeployment.

Appendix A is a list of automated systems that support Army pre-positioned operations.

Appendix B includes checklists for planning Army pre-positioned operations.

Chapter 1

Army Pre-Positioned Operations

This chapter discusses the fundamentals of the Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) program and its strategy to reflect a modern use of the Army and equipment around the world. The APS program is a cornerstone of the Army's ability to rapidly project power. The Army has dedicated significant priorities and resources to ensure the readiness and availability of APS. It has become a significant enabler of the Army's rapid response to recent contingencies. For instance, in support of Operation United Assistance (foreign humanitarian assistance effort to help contain the spread of the Ebola virus) APS-1, APS-2 and APS-5 equipment were used. This enabled Army units to quickly establish facilities and join other countries in a consolidated humanitarian assistance effort.

APS - identified as APS-1 continental United States (CONUS), APS-2 (Europe and Africa), APS-3 (Afloat), APS-4 (Pacific/Northeast Asia), APS-5 (Southwest Asia) and APS-6 (Central America/South America/Caribbean) - are available to support all combatant commanders' (CCDR) missions, not only in contingencies, but also for major exercises and humanitarian assistance support.

OVERVIEW

1-1. The United States (U.S.) military's forward presence has steadily decreased causing more reliance on units deploying from our homeland in response to contingencies overseas. As the U.S. reduces its military foot print overseas, force projection becomes a key enabler of our national defense strategy. Force projection is the ability to rapidly and effectively deploy and sustain U.S. forces in and from multiple, dispersed locations. Complementing our diminishing overseas presence, force projection strives for unconstrained global reach. Force projection assets are tailored to regional requirements and send a clear signal of U.S. commitment. To project power we must have the ability to act even when no permanent presence or infrastructure is available in the region. If necessary it means fighting our way into a denied theater, or building and protecting forward operating bases. The ability to assemble and move to, through, and between many environments, often while reconfiguring to meet specific mission requirements, is essential to offsetting an adversary's advantage in mass or geographic proximity. Rapid global force projection provides our national leaders with options required to respond to crises.

1-2. The APS program strategy has evolved to ensure its expeditionary capabilities remain relevant and are properly configured and positioned to meet changing threats. As a result it provides a range of capabilities through categories of APS and its strategic APS footprint to enable the geographic combatant commanders to conduct required activities.

STRATEGIC MOBILITY TRIAD

1-3. The Strategic Mobility Triad (see figure 1-1 on page 1-2) includes pre-positioning materiel, airlift, and sealift that are essential for meeting force projection timelines. Historically, 10 percent of materiel sent to a theater arrives by airlift, while the remaining 90 percent arrives by sealift. However, multiple, and possibly conflicting demands for strategic lift, sealift and airlift may not be able to guarantee immediate delivery of large amounts of equipment to meet short-notice crises. Therefore, APS stored around the world play a critical role in rapidly equipping forces deploying to contingencies, stability, or defense support of civil authorities operations, or to enable realistic training exercises.

APS constitutes one leg of the strategic mobility triad. The primary purposes of APS are to reduce the initial amount of strategic lift required to support a predominately continental United States (CONUS) based force projection Army, and to sustain the Soldier until sea lines of communication are established. Accordingly APS are located at several land based locations, as well as aboard ships, to quickly project power to contingency areas. APS are owned by Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA); depending on the situation, APS can be approved for release by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Staff of the Army, or Department of the Army assistant chief of staff, operations (G-3) and assistant chief of staff, plans (G-5). All APS actions should be coordinated through Department of the Army G-3/5 and Department of the Army assistant chief of staff, logistics (G-4).



Figure 1-1. Strategic Mobility Triad

CATEGORIES OF APS

1-4. There are five categories of APS, which are sea or land based as follows:

- Unit Sets. Equipment, configured into unit sets (to include authorized stockage list (ASL), shop stock, and unit basic load, that are positioned ashore and afloat to reduce deployment response time and support the Army's force projection strategy.
- Operational Project Stocks. Operational project stocks are materiel above normal table of organization and equipment, table of distribution and allowances, and common table of allowance authorizations tailored to key strategic capabilities essential to the Army's ability to execute its force projection strategy. Operational project stocks are designed to support one or more Army operations, plans or contingencies.
- Army War Reserve Sustainment Stocks. The Army procures sustainment stocks in peacetime to meet increased wartime requirements. They consist of major end items and War Reserve Secondary Items designated to satisfy the Army's wartime sustainment requirements. They provide minimum essential support to combat operations and post-mobilization training beyond the capabilities of peacetime stocks, industry, and host nation support. Army War Reserve Sustainment stocks are pre-positioned in or near a theater of operations to provide essential stocks until wartime production and supply lines can be established. These stocks consist of major and secondary end items to sustain the operation by replacing combat losses and to replace supplies consumed in the operation.
- War Reserve Stocks for Allies. War reserve stocks for allies, a program directed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense ensures U.S. preparedness to assist designated allies in case of war. War reserve stocks for allies are pre-positioned in the appropriate theater and owned and financed by the United States. They are released to the proper Army component commander for transfer to the

supported allied force under provisions in the Foreign Assistance Act and under existing country-to-country memorandum of agreement or acquisition and cross-servicing agreement.

- Activity Sets. Activity sets are pre-positioned specifically to equip Army forces deploying outside continental United States to conduct training and exercises, to include joint and bilateral training opportunities. The pre-positioned equipment will be stored, maintained, and managed by United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC) and Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG)/ United States Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) at operational readiness levels prior to unit deployment. Units will deploy with to-accompany-troops (TAT) equipment and will draw the activity set equipment from APS upon arrival at the outside continental United States location.

ARMY PRE-POSITIONED STOCKS (APS) FOOTPRINT

1-5. APS are positioned strategically around the world and contain categories of stocks as follows:

- APS-1 (CONUS). Operational project stocks and sustainment stocks.
- APS-2 (Europe and Africa). Pre-positioned sets, operational project stocks, activity sets, and war reserve stocks for allies.
- APS-3 (Afloat). Pre-positioned sets, ammunition, operational project stocks, and activity sets.
- APS-4 (Northeast Asia and Pacific). Pre-positioned sets, operational project stocks, sustainment stocks, activity sets, and watercraft.
- APS-5 (Southwest Asia). Pre-positioned sets, operational project stocks, sustainment stocks, activity sets, ammunition, and watercraft.
- APS-6 (Central America/South America/Caribbean). Activity sets and operational project stocks.

1-6. APS is not dedicated to specific units or theaters, but can be issued to units whenever and wherever required as directed by the Secretary of Defense. Pre-positioned equipment serves as a display of United States power and influence. As a strategic resource, sea or land-based APS may be used as a deterrent providing a show of force without deploying large numbers of Soldiers to the theater. This can take the form of training exercises or maintenance cycles conducted worldwide. In support of these exercises, the Army Sustainment Command (ASC) workforce regionally positioned or from CONUS can deploy and begin the process of preparing stored equipment for issue.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)

1-7. The underlying concept of the APS program is to match airlifted deploying unit personnel and pre-positioned materiel in the theater of operations. Pre-positioned materiel may require shipment between or within theaters to reach its area of employment. When pre-positioned materiel is shipped between theaters, the supporting CCDR in the theater where the equipment is stored controls the movement of materiel through the theater until it arrives at destination or at an intermediate air or sea port of embarkation. APS is then loaded to strategic airlift or sealift for transport to the supported CCDR's area of responsibility. The supporting CCDR and USAMC are responsible for loading the cargo at the storage site. However, the unit employing pre-positioned materiel and equipment will take possession at the air or seaport of debarkation, or at a location designated in the theater. Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) will provide support at the seaport of embarkation (SPOE) and seaport of debarkation (SPOD) to load and discharge APS cargo to or from strategic sealift while a designated arrival/departure airfield control group will do the same for APS equipment transported by strategic airlift. The unit will then continue the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) process by moving to a staging base and finally a tactical assembly area (TAA). Relocation of pre-positioned materiel can also be used as a means to build combat power without the commitment of a substantial amount of Soldiers. For example during preparations for Operation Iraqi Freedom, the Army repositioned equipment from APS-1, APS-2, APS-3, APS-4, and APS-5 (Qatar) to Kuwait. The second benefit of repositioning equipment is the parallel establishment of the contractor support structure which will become an early established resource, critical not only to the APS issue, but also as a theater enabling force.

1-8. Under the APS CONOPS all personnel and a minimum amount of unit equipment deploy from home station via strategic airlift. Equipment that typically deploys with unit personnel includes TAT, such as individual weapons and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense equipment, and materiel not

authorized for pre-positioning (NAP). NAP is authorized unit materiel, such as some munitions and selected communications items that, for various reasons (cost, availability, sensitivity, and unsuitability for storage) is not authorized for storage at APS sites and must be brought from home station or provided by the Army field support battalion (AFSBn) to complete the unit set (see table 1-1). Since this list is not all inclusive, the deploying unit must check Battleweb (see appendix A) and theater requirements to determine what equipment must be brought from home station. Equipment available in each APS unit set is visible in Automated Battle Book System (ABS) (see appendix A). ABS provides a deploying unit with information on the additional equipment that it needs to bring from home station. The deploying unit sends nothing required for immediate use from home station via sealift, as this would incur delays and negate the advantages of employing APS equipment. Unit equipment not mission essential early in an operation may be sent by strategic sealift for subsequent linkup with the deployed force.

1-9. APS allows a rapid buildup of forces to demonstrate U.S. resolve, reduce the risk of open conflict, and counter hostile actions before arrival of sealift and expansion forces. APS enhances force projection capability by reducing the time to deploy a task force or brigade-sized force because Soldiers will link with equipment already in theater or close to the area of operation (AO). APS also reduces the initial amount of required strategic lift to support CONUS-based power projections. Soldiers will be sustained from APS until the sea lines of communication are established and industrial base surge capacity has been achieved.

1-10. APS-3 ships may be discharged in support of an exercise, a contingency, or for scheduled maintenance. By discharging APS-3 ships in advance of the arrival of the unit personnel, ASC and USAMMA (for Class VIII) can prepare unit sets for draw, conduct cyclic maintenance, and apply deferred modification work orders. This action will expedite equipment issue process and reduce deployment times.

1-11. To facilitate issuing equipment, the deploying unit sends an advance party to augment ASC and USAMMA personnel and to assist in preparing equipment for issue. By following the same process for cyclic maintenance discharge, this will provide a training opportunity for support personnel, and by integrating Soldiers into the process, the Army can practice deployment and APS draw process (see figure 1-2).

Table 1-1. Examples of to accompany troops (TAT) items and not authorized for pre-position items (NAP)

<i>TAT</i>	<i>NAP</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational clothing, such as sized items, and equipment Protective field masks Individual weapons Binoculars Selected office machines, automated data processing equipment, and administrative items Selected night vision materiel Watches High-cost, low-weight items Cameras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected missile ground support equipment and selected munitions Selected highly pilferable items Items that are an integral part of a system that has another line item number excluded Items not required because of host nation support Shelf life items not to be held in long-term storage Aircraft, aircraft subsystems, and Avionics Classified items such as communication security equipment Selected high dollar value communication security equipment

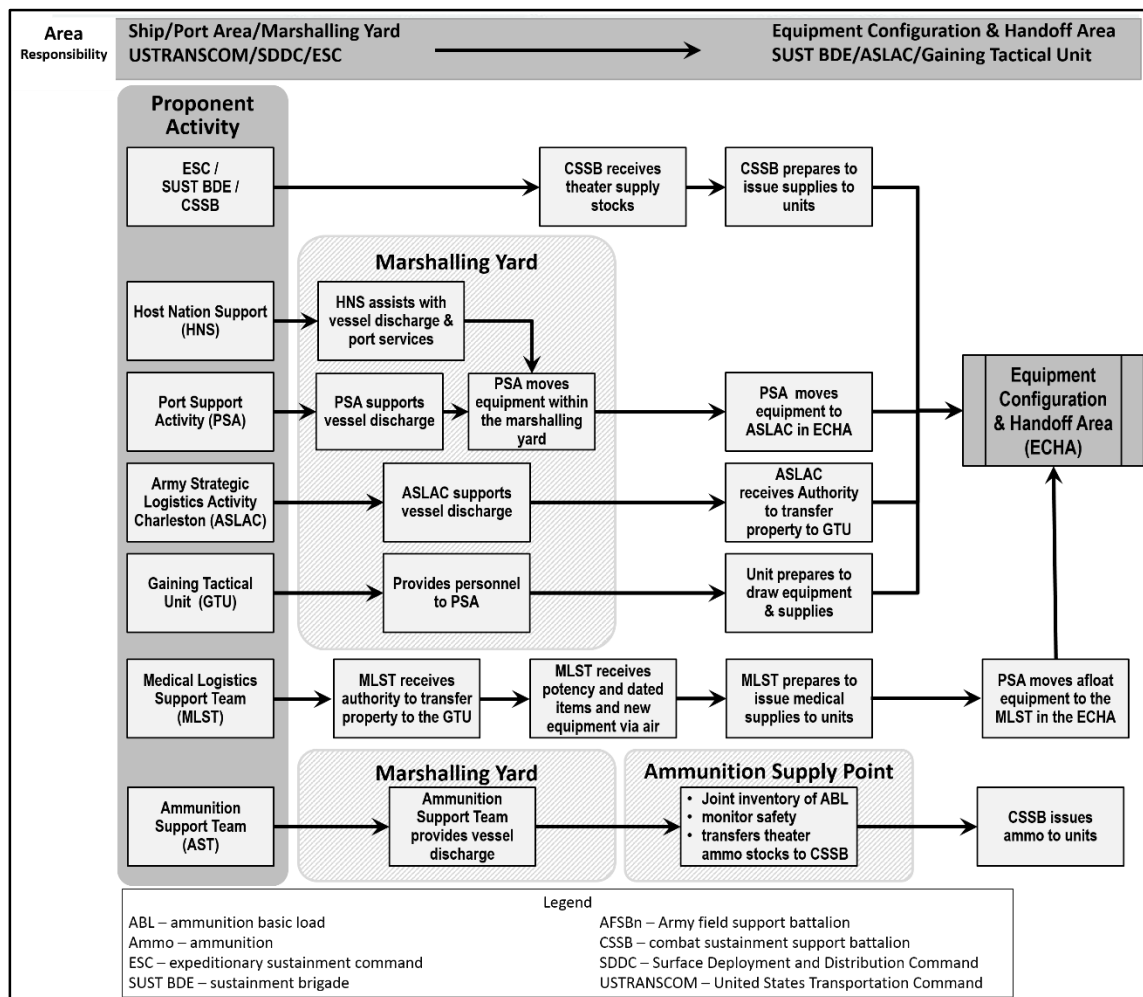


Figure 1-2. APS-3 draw process

STAGES OF ARMY PRE-POSITIONED STOCKS (APS)

1-12. APS operations consist of five stages:

- **Planning.** No single formula incorporates the use of an APS force into an Army force or a joint or multinational effort. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC) and other factors ultimately dictate the role of an APS equipped force. The planners should consider using APS materiel, as their primary or alternate course of action when developing courses of action. Each APS unit set is assigned a specific unit identification code by USAMC. The decision on whether to use APS will be made by the supported CCDR, Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development (Joint Staff J7), Department of the Army (DA), USAMC, and the Army Service component commander, at a joint sourcing conference. The deploying unit will be notified after this conference of the specific APS unit identification code it will be assigned. Once a unit has been allotted APS stocks in support of an assigned contingency or mission, the unit commander and staff conducts the required planning.
- **Deployment.** Deployment is the movement of forces, materiel, and sustainment, from their point of origin to a specific AO to conduct operations outlined in an order. It encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, including pre-deployment events such as alert notification as well as intra-CONUS, intertheater, and RSOI.
 - When alerted, the deploying unit prepares for movement of personnel, TAT and NAP equipment to ports of embarkation for loading aboard the strategic transportation. TAT and NAP

equipment must be shipped by the most expeditious means available while maintaining unit cohesion, to enable rapid employment of APS equipped units. The unit should also prepare to ship organic items when APS on-hand levels are below authorizations and would be expected to constitute unit shortages. Deploying units use ABS to determine this requirement. The unit also dispatches an advance party to the APS site to assist ASC, USAMMA site personnel, and, if available, the medical logistics support team (MLST) with preparing equipment for issue. The advance party should include unit personnel capable of assisting ASC with required maintenance.

- The RSOI process generates combat power and delivers it to the joint force commander. APS does not reduce the need for an efficient RSOI process that can occur in theater or at an intermediate staging base or advance base. The combination of these dynamic activities and the RSOI process supports the CDR's CONOPS for employment of the force. Except for slight modifications (such as the unit will deploy only with TAT and NAP items, and the size of the advance party tends to be much larger), a deployment involving APS is the same as what is described in ATP 3-35, *Army Deployment and Redeployment*.
- Employment. Employment is the operational use of APS equipment. It begins when the drawing unit has moved to the TAA. Once approved for use APS can be employed across the range of military operations at the commander's discretion. Replenishment is the process of replacing APS equipment lost or destroyed during the employment stage. Department of the Army, in coordination with USAMC (less class VIII) and USAMMA (for class VIII), are responsible for coordinating APS replenishment.
- Redeployment. Redeployment is the transfer of forces and materiel to support another joint force or combatant commander's operational requirements, or to return personnel, equipment, and materiel to the home and/or demobilization stations for reintegration and/or out-processing. Redeployment of an APS equipped force may involve the reconstitution and turn-in of issued APS sets prior to unit redeployment. The process for turn-in of APS equipment will vary based on the tactical situation.
- Regeneration. This is the process of planning and budgeting for replacing APS equipment used in support of a campaign. DA, USAMC (less class VIII) and USAMMA (for class VIII), are responsible for coordinating APS regeneration.

KEY ENABLERS OF APS OPERATIONS

1-13. The following are key enablers to successfully execute APS operations:

- Strategic Lift. An underlying concept of APS is uniting airlifted personnel with pre-positioned equipment, even though some follow-on unit equipment may arrive later via sealift. The CDR's staff documents movement requirements in the time phased force and deployment data (TPFDD), in accordance with the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) to provide for strategic movement planning. The United States Transportation Command, through the Air Mobility Command, provides common-user airlift allocated to the supported CDR to expeditiously transport deploying forces to theater aerial ports of debarkation.
- Aerial Port of Debarkation (APOD). For airlift to be effective, sufficient facilities must be reasonably close to APS sites, ports or intermediate staging bases, as appropriate. Suitable aerial ports of debarkation should be able to accommodate and support strategic aircraft. In the absence of improved facilities, forces may arrive through austere landing facilities via strategic air or through a combination of strategic and tactical airlift. In addition to the facilities, aerial ports of debarkation require sufficient personnel and material handling equipment to conduct clearance operations. Arrival/departure airfield control groups can be used to receive deploying forces.
- Seaport of Debarkation. Must be capable of accommodating large, deep draft, oceangoing ships. Ideally, a seaport of debarkation should be accessible and close to the contingency area however, it may be necessary to employ Army watercraft to transship materiel from an intermediate staging base to a small or unimproved port in the area of operation.
- Staging Base. Once a unit draws pre-positioned equipment, it needs an area large enough to organize into unit configurations, draw and distribute combat loads, accomplish maintenance, reconcile equipment shortages, calibrate and test-fire weapons, and prepare for onward movement

to an assembly area. Ideally the staging base is in theater, near the pre-positioned materiel site or equipment configuration and handoff area (ECHA) for APS-3 operations. However, METT-TC may require the staging base to be out of theater, perhaps hundreds of miles from the area of operation.

- **Surface Transportation Infrastructure and Movement Control.** To reach the staging base and complete the reception, staging, and onward movement process, a surface transportation infrastructure is usually necessary. Critical surface transportation infrastructure elements include: highway infrastructure; with road surfaces, bridges, and tunnels capable of supporting the onward movement; rail systems with suitable loading and unloading facilities, tracks, and railcars of adequate types and quantities compatible with the countries being transited; and inland waterway and intra-coastal waterway to transport equipment and supplies over rivers, canals, or coastal waters using U.S. or host nation barges and other suitable watercraft. If unavailable in theater, required lighterage may be available from APS assets; and APS equipment may be transported via sealift to traverse long distances. Sealift may require deep draft seaports as described above. Regardless of the transportation mode used for onward movement, establishment of movement control becomes essential. *Movement control* is the dual process of committing allocated transportation assets and regulating movement according to command priorities to synchronize the distribution flow over lines of communications to sustain land forces (ATP 4-16).
- **Security.** Deploying forces have minimal capabilities for self-defense until they organize for onward movement in the staging base. The supported CDR must provide security at key nodes such as APODs, APS sites (in theater), staging bases, and along transit routes. Security includes gaining air superiority for the area of operation, preventing attacks by direct or indirect fire, and providing area security. Additionally the supported CDR should develop a passive defense plan to protect and minimize unit vulnerability to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents. The CDR should also develop a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear plan to allocate for external resources to assist in recovery after a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incident.
- **Logistics Support.** Forces deploying to a theater arrive with limited self-sustainment capabilities. The APS site issues initial quantities of unit basic load of Class I (food, rations and water), Class II (clothing), Class III (petroleum, oils and lubricants), Class V (ammunition), Class VIII (medical supplies) and Class IX (repair parts), that differs by site. The site also provides an initial repair parts package Class IX ASL and shop stock items and Class VIII ASL (depending upon the unit) at the time of the APS draw. The supported Army Service component command (ASCC) provides deploying units with sustainment supplies such as food, water, fuel, ammunition, and repair parts until sustainment line of communications are established. Sea lanes of communication closure occur with the arrival of surge sealift. If the theater does not possess enough sustainment stocks to last until sea lanes of communication closure, the theater CDR can request supplies loaded aboard APS-3 sustainment ships be issued in support of theater operations.

APS AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

1-14. Army War Reserve Deployment System (AWRDS), Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced (PBUSE), Standard Army Maintenance System-Enhanced (SAMS-E) and Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS) are automated systems that support APS and are planned for integration or already integrated into Global Combat Support System-Army (GCSS-Army).

1-15. GCSS-Army is the tactical unit/installation logistics and financial system for the U.S. Army. GCSS-Army is an Enterprise Resource Planning solution that will track supplies, spare parts and organizational equipment. It will track unit maintenance, total cost of ownership and other financial transactions related to logistics for all Army units. This modernized application will contain outdated Standard Army Management Information Systems that are not financially compliant and integrate local supply and logistics databases into a single, enterprise-wide authoritative system. When fully deployed, GCSS-Army will affect every supply room, motor pool, direct support repair shop, warehouse, logistics readiness center and property book office in the Army, improving efficiency and visibility for users. The system utilizes web-based capability to provide users access to information and exchange operational data related to tactical maintenance, materiel management, property accountability, tactical financials and other related sustainment functional areas.

GCSS-Army integrates tactical logistics enterprise information for leaders and decision-makers to provide a single maneuver sustainment picture to manage combat power. See appendix A for a list and description of automated systems.

Note: In follow-on chapters, some systems are indicated by their name and “/GCSS-Army”. For example, AWRDS/GCSS-Army. This represents a system that supports APS operations and is partly contained under GCSS-Army. Eventually, the system will be entirely contained under GCSS-Army and recognized by its functional area such as property accounting, inventory management, financial management, maintenance or retail sales.

Chapter 2

Roles and Responsibilities

This chapter outlines basic roles and responsibilities of commands and agencies. The APS program involves strategic to tactical unit level organizations. APS materiel is owned by HQDA and can be allocated for use by CCDRs upon approval of the Secretary of Defense in coordination with HQDA. APS may be apportioned to one or more CCDRs for planning purposes and allocated by the Secretary of Defense to a specific CCDR to support contingency operations. APS is managed by United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC), Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG) and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). APS is accounted for by USAMC, United States Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) and DLA.

STRATEGIC ORGANIZATIONS

2-1. The APS program involves coordination of multiple strategic level Army and joint organizations. The coordinated effort ensures the CCDR is provided fully operational and maintained APS when needed. The strategic level organizations have responsibilities governed by regulations. Although the regulations are comprehensive, in simplified terms, strategic level organizations have responsibilities to procure, store, inventory, transport, and maintain APS equipment. Determining required levels of APS and training units on obtaining and returning APS equipment are also strategic level responsibilities.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION COMMAND (USTRANSCOM)

2-2. USTRANSCOM serves as the joint distribution process owner responsible for creating and implementing global deployment and distribution solutions in support of the CCDR assigned missions. USTRANSCOM and its component commands coordinate directly with the supported CCDRs and the deploying units to provide strategic lift for APS operations. In coordination with the supported command, it recommends air and seaports. It also provides strategic lift supportability analysis for the CCDR's operations plans (OPLAN).

2-3. USTRANSCOM coordinates air, sea, and surface deployment schedules through its three component commands: Air Mobility Command, for overall control of airlift operations; Military Sealift Command, to plan and execute sealift; and Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC), to coordinate the CONUS movement and sequencing of forces from installations to seaports and serve as the single port manager for common-user seaports.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA)

2-4. DLA provides support for joint forces during peace and war. DLA is the focal point for the industrial base and is the executive agent for all Classes I (food), II (clothing), III (petroleum, oils and lubricants (package and bulk)), IV (construction), VIII (medical) and a majority of Class IX (repair parts). Excluded supply items are munitions, missiles, and military Service unique items.

2-5. In support of APS, Defense Logistics Agency:

- Coordinates with USAMC, USAMMA and other organizations to obtain equipment and stocks for APS.
- Manages Army War Reserve Sustainment operational rations by owning and maintaining class I requirements on their stock record account until required by the Army.
- Distributes Army War Reserve Sustainment Items in theater where needed.
- Provides disposition services for expired shelf-life items in APS inventory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY G-3/5

- 2-6. Department of the Army G-3/5 contributes to the success of APS by:
- Designing APS force structure that is compatible with the structure of the type of unit which will deploy to use APS equipment.
 - Ensuring modernized equipment is fielded to APS within a reasonable time frame after it has been fielded to units designated to draw APS.
 - Appointing a single point of contact within each element of the DA staff to coordinate APS issues.
 - Developing and forecasting funding requirements for APS.
 - Serving as release authority for APS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY G-4

2-7. Department of the Army G-4 provides guidance on developing the APS program and ensures materiel is combat ready for deploying units in accordance with Army serviceability standards. They also ensure pre-positioned materiel are kept at authorized levels to adequately fill unit sets, provides resources to conduct the APS program, approves pre-positioned equipment listing, and ensures equipment requirements are identified in Army force structure, systems and applicable documents.

UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND (USAMC)

- 2-8. As the executive agent for the APS program, USAMC:
- Develops APS program funding requirements.
 - Advises HQDA when deficiencies in resources preclude USAMC from accomplishing the APS mission.
 - Provides for accountability of APS (less Class VIII).
 - Reviews and validates authorization documents.
 - Issues execution orders identifying authorized release of APS equipment to CCDRs for operations and exercises.
 - Ensures operational readiness of APS equipment (less Class VIII).
 - Coordinates CCDR mission changes that impact the APS program, including changes to OPLANs and time phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).
 - Coordinates with United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) to develop plans for using equipment in coordination with exercises aligned with maintenance cycles.
 - Supports and provides personnel for the Department of the Army G-3 mobile training team (MTT).
 - Provides managerial oversight of APS and forward stationed Army watercraft on behalf of CCDRs.
- 2-9. Figure 2-1 displays USAMC's organization for managing APS materiel (less Class VIII). Army field support brigades and their subordinate elements positioned worldwide provide on-site management for ASC.

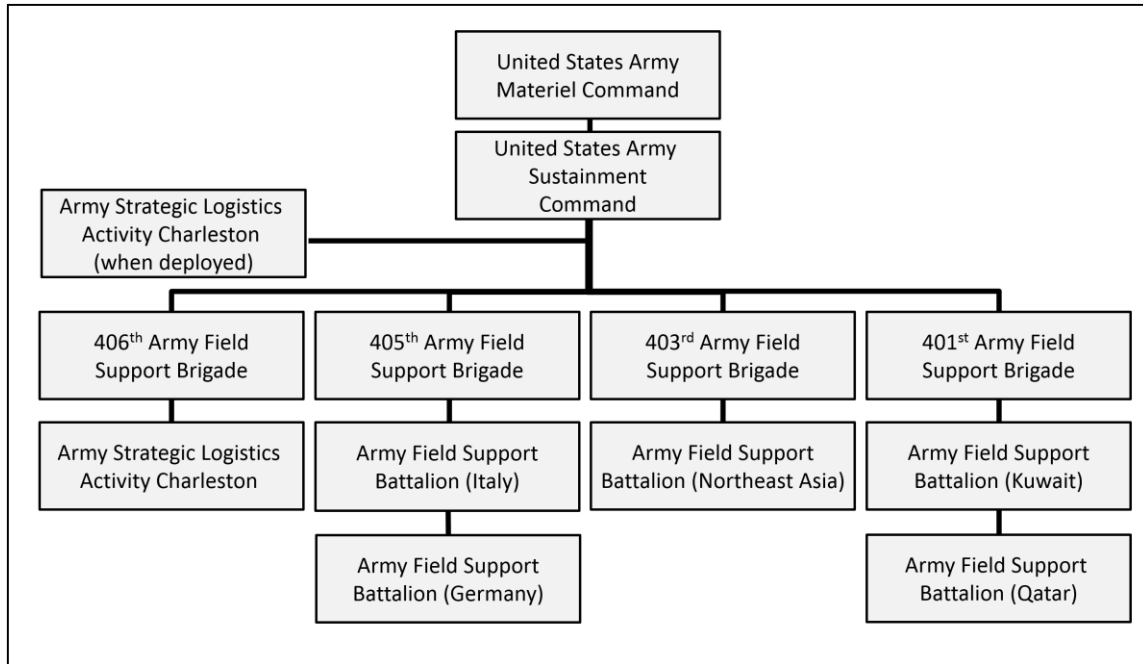


Figure 2-1. United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC) Army pre-positioned stocks program organization

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL (OTSG)

2-10. The OTSG provides management and oversight of medical materiel and is responsible for medical materiel in the APS program. OTSG also has responsibilities in the APS program that include:

- Validate and approve activity sets into APS induction.
- Assign materiel management functions to USAMMA.
- Review and validate operational project stocks requirements for medical materiel.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND (FORSCOM)

2-11. FORSCOM and USAMC, conducts Department of the Army G-4 funded Brigade Inspection Reconnaissance Exercise Program (BIREP) to train units in proper draw and issue procedures and determine the current condition of APS equipment and forward positioned watercraft. BIREP teams are composed of potential users of this equipment. (See figure 2-2 on page 2-4).

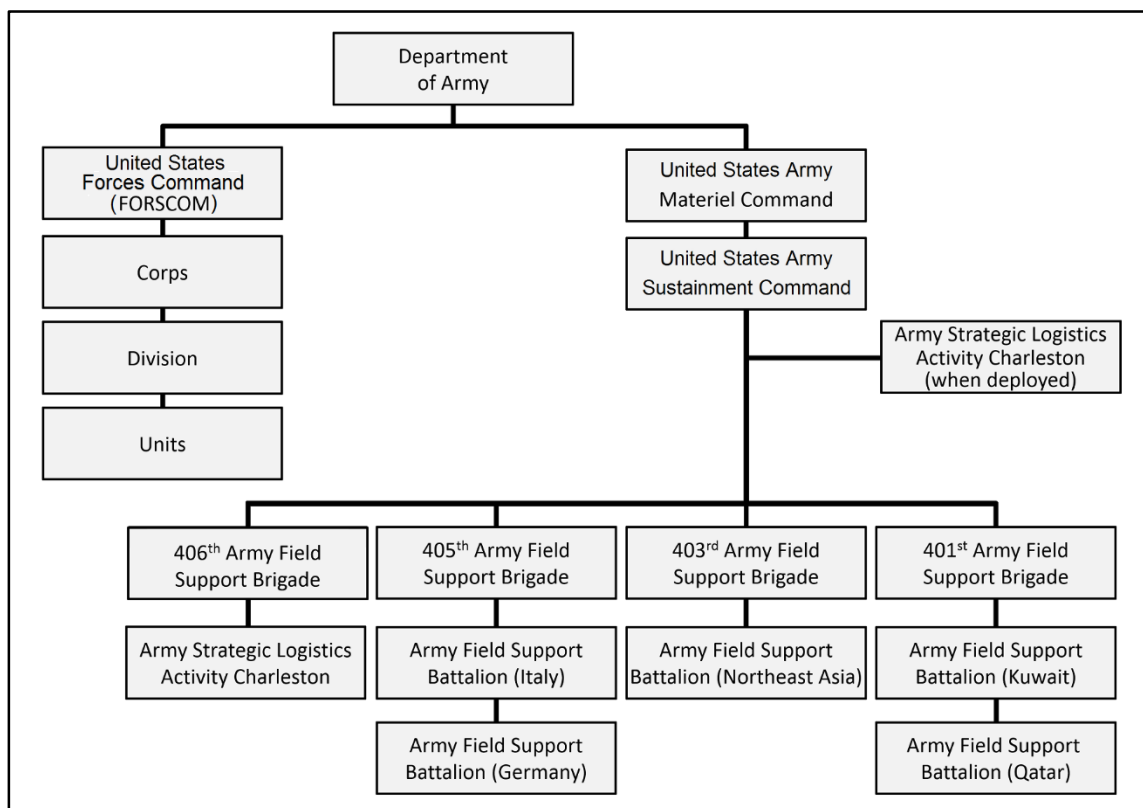


Figure 2-2. Brigade Inspection Reconnaissance Exercise Program (BIREP) organization

2-12. FORSCOM is responsible for preparing forces for operational assignment and providing assistance to deploying forces as required. As the Army's lead agency for APS deployment preparation training, FORSCOM will:

- Provide MTT for training in organization and procedures for discharge and issue of APS equipment to Army units.
In coordination with USAMC and ASC, develop a BIREP to increase the capability to rapidly execute APS operations. The BIREP will consist of, but not be limited to, visual inspection and cyclic validation of equipment and supplies stored aboard APS equipment ships and at Army watercraft storage sites.
- Through BIREP ensure operational readiness of APS equipment and stocks.
- Exercise plans for units identified for APS missions to assist USAMC in equipment discharge during scheduled maintenance cycles.
- Ninety days prior to the deployment, notify all concerned commands of the brigade contingency force pool units selected for an APS mission. The formal portion of this cycle begins with the arrival of the MTT. When the APS mobile training team arrives at the unit's location, it will conduct an intensive training session on procedures for discharge and accountability transfer and brief the participants on the program, relationships, and responsibilities.

THEATER/OPERATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

2-13. Theater level organizations link the use of APS equipment to operation plans, exercises and contingency operations. As the operational environment changes, theater planners synchronize operation plans with pre-positioned unit sets that may require repositioning from other theaters or justify increasing specific items in unit sets.

COMBATANT COMMANDER (CCDR)

2-14. The CCDR has a broad range of responsibilities, beginning with the decision of whether or not to use APS during an operation. This decision is made in coordination with Joint Staff Directorate for Joint Force Development (Joint Staff J7), USAMC, and the ASCC at a joint sourcing conference. Once the decision has been made to use Army pre-positioned stocks, the CCDR selects the primary aerial ports of debarkation and seaport of debarkation for the operation (in coordination with United States Transportation Command and its subordinate commands), selects an area where units can be issued Army pre-positioned stocks equipment (or equipment, configuration, and handoff area for APS-3 operations), and develops planning data for marshalling and staging areas. These decisions must be made early in the operational planning cycle, so that the CCDR can disseminate broad planning guidance to APS units and other stakeholders. Before units can begin employing APS equipment, the CCDR and ASCC must conduct intelligence preparation of the battlefield and provide sustainment for deploying forces.

2-15. The CCDR establishes command relationships to minimize disruption to mission command of APS operations during the transition from planning through deployment and execution phases. The importance of clear command relationships is fundamental throughout the deployment process. This applies to the draw and onward movement of APS materiel as well. The supported CCDR should publish the command relationships so that all parties know who is directing the operation and understand their responsibilities. The supported CCDR considers all players when developing the plan: Army Strategic Logistics Activity Charleston (ALSAC), AFSBn, Army field support brigade, USAMMA medical logistics support team, USTRANSCOM and its subordinate components, other supporting commands, and the deploying unit.

2-16. The CCDR is responsible for the defense of key nodes, transit routes, staging areas, and strategic sealift ships (including APS-3) in the area of responsibility.

ARMY SERVICE COMPONENT COMMAND (ASCC)

2-17. The ASCC plays an important supporting role in APS operations. Working closely with the CCDR and other supporting commands, the ASCC:

- Conducts detailed planning to determine the SPODs and the locations for issuing and staging APS equipment.
- Programs resources to support planning and participation in APS readiness exercises.
- Requests release of APS equipment from DA.
- Reimburses the APS releaser (USAMC/USAMMA) for any direct repair, technical inspection labor, packing, crating, transportation, preservation, protection costs, and cost to return to Technical Manual 10/20 standards and storage incurred as a result of the loan or issue of equipment.
- Conducts intelligence preparation of the battlefield, as well as other intelligence services.
- Moves equipment within the AO and from the APS site to APOD or SPOD (if APS equipment needs to be moved from one theater to another).
- Determines unique requirements for discharge, transportation, and handling of Class V.

ARMY SUSTAINMENT COMMAND (ASC)

2-18. The ASC is the responsible agent charged with accounting for, storing, maintaining, and issuing APS materiel. ASC is responsible for all APS equipment (less Class VIII).

2-19. The ASC stores and manages non-medical APS materiel by:

- Exercising mission command over APS draws through its in-theater AFSBn commander.
- Developing all procedures necessary to support APS draws, storage, care of supplies in storage, and updating procedures as required.
- Providing combat-ready equipment.
- Transferring accountability for equipment and supplies to deploying units.

- Updating ABS with current APS data, to include complete equipment lists, maintenance status of equipment and supplies aboard APS ships, review of load plans, and identification of any force modernization issues.
- Providing initial supplies of Class III (packaged and limited bulk), Class IX (ASL, shop stock and unit basic load), and other commodities as available.
- Issuing or lending equipment and supplies (less medical and hospital related non-medical associated support items of equipment) from ASC storage facilities to receiving units.
- Coordinating with the receiving unit before the draw and providing maintenance assistance during the draw.
- Developing and maintaining the APS data and information (less Class VIII) in ABS.
- Managing and accounting for APS - the automated system used to manage APS is the Army War Reserve Deployment System (AWRDS), under GCSS-Army integration; the automated system for accountability is Logistics Modernization Program (less Class VIII).
- Establishing an initial equipment transfer plan.
- Performing liaison officer visits to appropriate commands.
- Exercising plans for units identified for APS missions to assist FORSCOM in equipment discharge during scheduled maintenance cycles for APS.
- In coordination with Department of the Army G-4, developing a readiness exercise to increase the capability to rapidly execute APS operations (the exercise will consist of, but not be limited to, visual inspection and cyclic validation of equipment and supplies stored at APS locations and watercraft storage sites).

UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL MATERIEL AGENCY (USAMMA)

2-20. The USAMMA, as the executive agent for Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG), coordinates, manages, and controls all Class VIII equipment and supplies stored at APS sites as authorized by HQDA by:

- Maintaining a permanent party liaison officer presence at USAMC to coordinate and integrate all APS related USAMMA Class VIII operational and materiel actions.
- Maintaining, through a USAMMA Forward Site manager, accountability records and, through USAMMA headquarters, total item property records for Class VIII stored at APS locations.
- Managing and accounting for Class VIII APS. Accountability of Class VIII is managed using the Theater Enterprise-Wide Logistics System (TEWLS). Deploying units ascertain the composition of their APS unit sets from ABS.
- Transferring accountability for all Class VIII equipment and supplies to deploying units.
- Deploying a MLST and USAMMA forward mission command element to coordinate with and assist ASC and receiving unit representatives with the issue and accountability transfer of APS Class VIII located at APS storage sites.
- Developing all procedures necessary to support APS Class VIII draw, storage, and care of supplies in storage and executing procedures as required.
- Providing combat-ready equipment.
- Providing initial supplies of Class VIII materiel as available.
- Issuing Class VIII equipment and supplying APS storage facilities to receiving units.
- Coordinating with the receiving unit before the draw and providing medical maintenance assistance during the draw.
- Developing and maintaining the Class VIII portion of the APS data in ABS.
- Providing Class VIII data to ASC and the APS site manager for incorporation into GCSS-Army.
- Supporting and providing personnel for the Department of the Army G-3 MTT.

2-21. Figure 2-3 depicts the USAMMA organizational structure for managing APS Class VIII medical materiel. USAMMA forward site managers and additional personnel are positioned worldwide to provide on-site management of the APS Class VIII materiel.

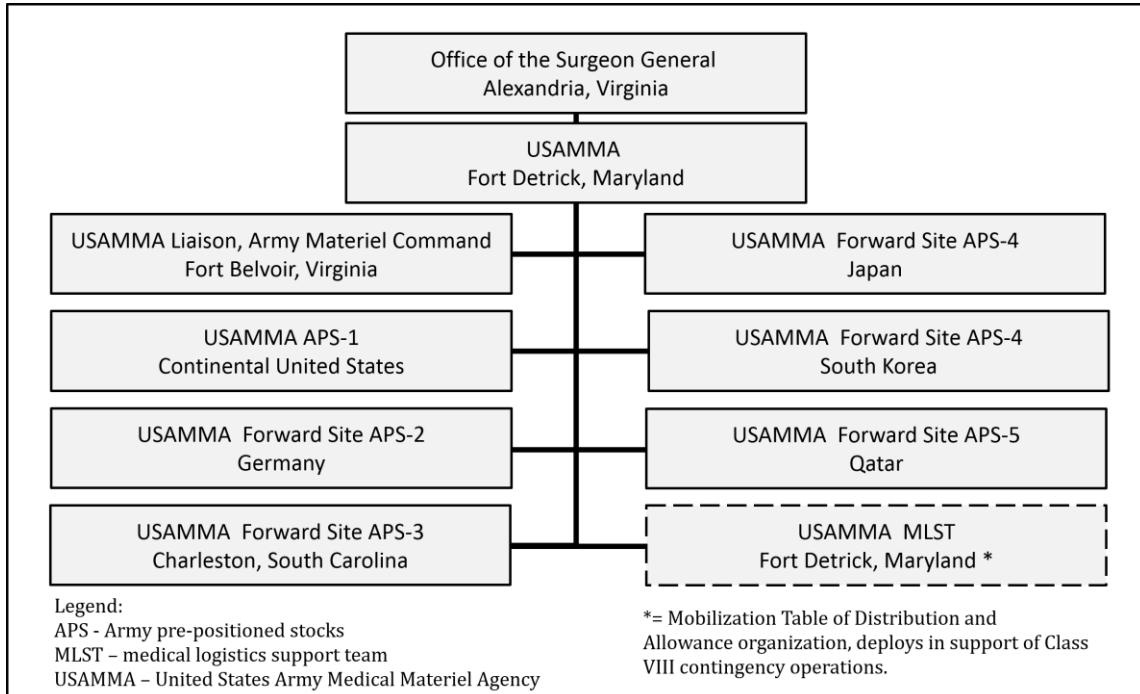


Figure 2-3. United States Army Medical Materiel Agency (USAMMA) organization for APS class VIII

2-22. In addition to responsibilities in paragraph 2-20, USAMMA works with the deploying unit to prepare equipment for issue, support unit offload, conduct joint inventories, maintain accountability during issue and return, and in coordination with AFSBn, bring equipment to Technical Manual 10/20 standards.

2-23. The USAMMA MLST is the deployed modular team, responsible for facilitating the handoff of Class VIII APS materiel. The MLST deploys from USAMMA in support of RSOI of APS in the AO. The MLST provides medical materiel and maintenance capability, equipment accountability, and transfer support of reception operations at aerial ports of debarkation and sea ports of debarkation. This provides pre-positioned mission-ready medical supplies and equipment for deploying units.

MILITARY SURFACE DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION COMMAND (SDDC)

2-24. As the single port manager, SDDC performs those functions necessary to support the strategic flow of deploying forces in common-user seaports, to include providing information on the status of equipment flowing into the theater. The single port manager is sourced from SDDC units permanently assigned to the supported theater where available, or from deployment and distribution support teams derived from SDDC global forces. The single port manager provides support at the SPOE and SPOD to load and/or discharge APS cargo to/from strategic sealift vessels, and assists with onward movement to designated locations in theater.

ARMY FORCES COMMANDER

2-25. The Army forces commander coordinates with the CCCR, USTRANSCOM, and other supporting agencies to sequence the arrival of unit equipment and personnel for onload to avoid bottlenecks at the aerial port of embarkation (APOE).

2-26. In coordination with the joint task force (JTF), deploying brigade commander and the ASCC, the Army forces commander selects sites for the assembly area, TAA, and redeployment assembly area.

SUPPORTING UNITS AND DEPLOYING UNITS

2-27. Supporting units and organizations provide direct support to units planning to use APS equipment. These units are responsible for inventory management, accountability and equipment maintenance at APS sites. They may be responsible for maintenance and inventory of APS equipment afloat. The MLST is also a supporting unit that is referenced in paragraph 2-23.

ARMY FIELD SUPPORT BRIGADE

2-28. The Army field support brigade is a unique sustainment support organization with a broad and complex mission set. In support of APS, the Army field support brigade (pre-positioned stock) provide mission command of assigned Army field support battalions and coordinate Army pre-positioned stocks (APS) support.

2-29. During contingency operations, the Army field support brigade headquarters may be augmented with an APS stock coordinator (special staff officer). This augmentation table of distribution and allowance staff officer advises the Army field support brigade and supported sustainment command commanders and their staff on all APS planning and execution matters. This staff officer coordinates, through the APS network, reception and issue of major end items and limited secondary items from the AFSBn to the receiving unit. The APS stock coordinator, in accordance with headquarters DA guidance, also calls forward APS equipment via the ASC from the strategic base, aerial port of embarkation (APOE) and SPOE or forward operating base(s) in the operational area for release to the receiving unit. Additionally, the APS coordinator also plans and integrates any additional AFSBn support to Army forces during reception, staging, onward-movement and integration, retrograde and redeployment. See ATP 4-91, *Army Field Support Brigade* for more detailed information.

ARMY FIELD SUPPORT BATTALION (AFSBn)

2-30. AFSBn are responsible for managing APS assets that includes use of AWRDS/GCSS-Army to account for and maintain unit sets, operational project stocks and sustainment stocks in support of their ASCC. The AFSBn also is responsible for unit status reporting in accordance with Army regulation (AR) 220-1, *Army Unit Status Reporting and Force Registration – Consolidated Policies*. AWRDS/GCSS-Army is the system used for unit status reporting.

2-31. AFSBns are USAMC units that have the ability to leverage the considerable industrial base under their control to support equipment fieldings, systems modernization, sustainment level maintenance, and augment field level maintenance operations. AFSBns use a combination of Department of the Army civilians, local national direct hires and contract service providers to perform care of supplies in storage functions. Additionally, these battalions support other missions as needed to support Army forces during RSOI, retrograde and redeployment.

2-32. The AFSBn's mission is divided into three phases (phase one applies only to APS-3, while all other phases apply to all APS operations):

- Phase 1. Specific to APS-3, the Army Strategic Logistics Activity Charleston (ASLAC) assists SDDC with ship discharge and assists the Expeditionary Sustainment Command in moving equipment from the port to the ECHA. Activities include providing maintenance support at the port, scanning equipment into AWRDS/GCSS-Army, and configuring equipment into unit sets at the ECHA. See figure 2-4 for a flow diagram of ECHA activities.
- Phase 2. AFSBn and ASLAC conducts maintenance and systems upload at the ECHA. Activities include inspecting equipment and weapons and repairing to standard, conducting fire control systems checks, and staging equipment by unit sets.
- Phase 3. AFSBn and ASLAC transfers accountability to the receiving unit. Activities include conducting a joint inventory of APS, delivering hand receipts to the receiving unit, and ensuring that data transfers result in 100 percent accuracy of Standard Army Management Information System.

ARMY STRATEGIC LOGISTICS ACTIVITY CHARLESTON (ASLAC)

Army Strategic Logistics Activity located in Charleston, South Carolina, coordinates with other organizations to provide the CCDR the ability to quickly generate combat power at any location by establishing, maintaining and reconstituting Army pre-positioned stocks afloat (APS-3). The ASLAC team consists of Department of Army civilians, military service members, and contractors. Specifically, ASLAC can deploy to an area of operations, coordinate with SDDC and an Army field support brigade to conduct unloading of APS ships and movement of stocks to the ECHA. They can establish an ECHA and also configure, perform maintenance, and transfer accountability of equipment and supplies in unit sets.

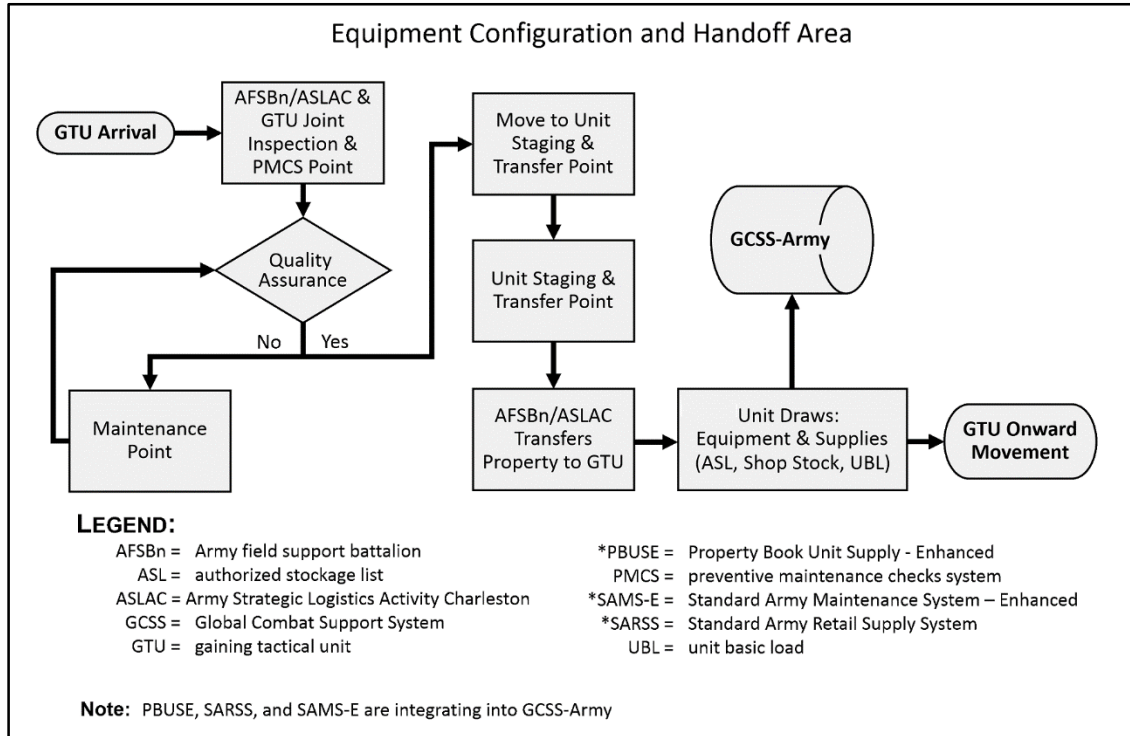


Figure 2-4. Equipment configuration handoff area (ECHA) flow diagram

DEPLOYING UNIT

2-33. Deploying units identified to draw APS materiel should become familiar with the quantity, type, and models of equipment they will draw prior to their deployment. Units must:

- Incorporate FORSCOM MTT training into their training calendars to ensure subordinate unit deployment planners and movement officers are trained in deployment planning procedures using the ABS.
- Access ABS to identify unit equipment shortfalls and determine TAT and NAP equipment requirements. Report to higher headquarters for transportation scheduling and to update both the organizational equipment list and the deployment equipment list in Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II (TC AIMS II). Receive initial copies of APS-related manuals, standard operating procedures (SOP), and lessons learned from Department of the Army G-3, Department of the Army G-4, and FORSCOM mobile training team.
- Identify mission command relationships and receive notification of general officer designated responsibility for all APS activities.
- Identify theater requirements and provide the liaison officer to deploy with the survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party. In preparation of the advance and main party, the survey, liaison, and reconnaissance party conducts seaport reconnaissance, establishes liaison with in-theater authorities, and confirms or adjusts port operating elements).

- Coordinate with USAMMA for status of Class VIII assets and any remaining shortages which may need to be scheduled for movement via strategic lift or as TAT.

2-34. When a unit receives an APS mission, it must conduct required planning. Deploying units identified to draw APS equipment obtain valuable information regarding their APS unit set from the ABS and through direct coordination with ASC (less Class VIII) and USAMMA (for Class VIII).

2-35. Units are responsible for coordinating reception of APS equipment. They must dispatch an advance party to the APS site to assist ASC and USAMMA with preparing equipment for issue and support unit offload. This advance party, with assistance from APS site personnel will prepare APS equipment for movement prior to the arrival of the main body. The unit should contact the APS site to determine the number of personnel required for the advance party.

2-36. At the draw site, units have the responsibility to:

- Provide an advance party to assist site personnel with the draw.
- Ensure unit equipment required to assist with the draw process (for example, tools, cold and hot weather gear, and personal weapons) accompanies the advance party.
- Coordinate handoff procedures and requirements with USAMC Army pre-positioned stocks representatives.
- Augment site security elements.
- Inventory drawn equipment, accept accountability, perform preventive maintenance checks and services on equipment, and move equipment to the staging base.

2-37. In contingency operations, units will sign hand receipt documents generated by AWRDS/GCSS-Army and accept the ownership of APS equipment; accountability and maintenance becomes a unit responsibility. Upon completion of operations, USAMC will provide guidance for returning the equipment. If Army equipment is to be returned to APS, ASC and USAMMA, it may require the assistance of a trail party consisting of unit personnel to assist with further maintenance and cleaning. The final maintenance and cleaning of returned Army equipment will be conducted under the supervision of USAMC, ASC and USAMMA. Prior to turn in, the unit will conduct a joint inventory at the APS site in coordination with ASC and USAMMA.

2-38. If APS equipment is authorized for a training exercise, the unit will sign a temporary hand receipt and maintenance will become a unit responsibility for the duration of the exercise. Once the exercise is completed all equipment will be turned in accordance with chapter 5 of this manual.

2-39. When battle loss procedures are in effect, the using unit assumes responsibility for accounting and reporting procedures in accordance with AR 710-1, *Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System* when battle loss or damage occurs. When APS equipment is not returned due to battle loss, the unit provides all supporting documentation - it is essential that the documents are accurate and complete.

Chapter 3

Planning

This chapter focuses on planning requirements for APS operations and includes general deployment planning information. Planning for APS operations is the responsibility of the deploying commander. To enhance mission effectiveness, the deploying commander must coordinate closely with the CCDR through the ASCC.

OVERVIEW

- 3-1. Early planning is essential to successful APS operations and some assumptions relating to missions and security are required. These assumptions are validated using the military decision making process conducted by the commander's staff. The APS phase of the operation focuses on deployment, reception, drawing equipment, and staging to facilitate rapid integration of forces into the supported commander's OPLAN. Planners should look for ways to streamline their RSOI requirements to facilitate rapid integration into the joint force. The goal is to be ready for employment as soon as possible.
- 3-2. Relief in place and transfer of authority operations require the relinquishing unit's planners to identify APS equipment maintenance, shortages, and other related issues to the incoming unit's planners and to the CCDR staff immediately.
- 3-3. The ABS provides real-time visibility of APS items and reference information on deployment planning and the procedures for drawing equipment from a particular ship or site. Users gain access to APS equipment data through a unit sets interface that provides visibility of equipment by unit type or location. This ABS suite of tools can be accessed directly from the Army Knowledge Online Battleweb portal/website.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- 3-4. Listed below are some of the considerations that must be included in any plan using APS. Planners should be aware that host nation involvement might be required to ensure that the plan is feasible.
 - SPOD. The supported CCDR, in consultation with the ASCC and USTRANSCOM, determines the primary SPOD for discharge. The primary concern is the speed with which the combatant forces can become combat-ready.
 - APOD. The APOD must meet the operations order's force closure requirements and facilitate the air-sea integration of personnel and equipment. The CCDR, on advice of USTRANSCOM, the Air Force Service component commander, and the other Service commanders, selects the APOD.
 - TAA. In coordination with the brigade commander, the JTF and Army forces commander selects the brigade TAA to support expeditious marshalling of forces and integration into tactical operations. Site selection must consider distance from the SPOD and the initial availability of equipment to move APS equipment during initial entry operations.
 - Anchorages. Anchorage depth, bottom type, currents, and distance to shore must be considered. Additionally, for ships carrying ammunition and explosives, explosive safety quantity distance arcs must be considered.
 - APS Ships. One consideration for the timely discharge of APS ships is timing it to match host nation support capability, combatant force storage capacity, and combatant force usage rates. The theater opening/port opening ship may be considered for discharging first to facilitate discharge of subsequent ships. Shortfalls in storage areas within the theater of operations may necessitate using one or more ships as a station or warehouse facility until facilities are developed. Security may determine the amount of time the ships remain in the discharge area.

- APS Watercraft. APS lighterage and other watercraft will be available for ship discharge, intra-theater transport, and harbor support. Other considerations for use of watercraft include, fueling, maintenance, harbor facilities and safety (see FM 4-01.502 *Army Watercraft Safety*).
- APS Equipment. In some instances, APS equipment may not be the same model or as modern as the unit's modified table of organization and equipment. Deploying units should coordinate directly with ASC (less Class VIII) and USAMMA (for Class VIII) and consult with ABS to determine the exact equipment they will draw from APS. Units must ensure that they are trained on the actual APS equipment they will draw.
- APS Ammunition. Ammunition support to a theater of operation is performed by simultaneously committing pre-positioned ammunition and other munitions available at the national level. APS ammunition is moved to the area of operations where the ammunition support team, consisting of ammunition managers, quality assurance specialist ammunition surveillance, and contract personnel are then dispatched to survey the port and assure serviceability of ammunition and overall safety of operations.

SEQUENCE

3-5. Execution planning provides the transition from peacetime posture to the conduct of military operations. Time available for execution planning may be greatly compressed, requiring abbreviated steps and procedures throughout. During this phase, the supported CCDR finalizes the OPLAN and accomplishes two other major actions: force preparation and deployability posture reporting. This phase ends when the Secretary of Defense directs execution of the OPLAN, places it on hold, or cancels it outright. Preparation for deployment, including planning and updating unit SOPs, is essential when planning time is compressed.

3-6. Upon receipt of the initiating directive, the deploying units and the supporting commanders contact the supported CCDR or JTF commander. Together they conduct formal coordinated planning based on a detailed analysis of the assigned mission and the CCDR or JTF commander's concept of operations. The ASCC operations plan is then refined incorporating this analysis. The commander's concept will include as a minimum a concept for deployment where the plan for deployment of the APS and brigade to the theater is clearly stated. Also included are specifics concerning early repositioning of the ships and desired closure/arrival dates.

PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

3-7. Army forces train to conduct operations identified in the joint planning process. These forces also prepare to support operations that may arise during a crisis. In such cases they plan for a mission that has not been previously identified as a specific requirement. All units with the potential to draw APS equipment should develop and execute deployment exercises that include APS operations.

DEPLOYMENT

3-8. The deployment plan must be flexible. When in receipt of a specific mission, the military decision making process often dictates modifications to the plan. Availability of airports and seaports and changes to the TPFDD will influence the unit's deployment plan. Changes that affect a unit's deployment must be communicated to the deploying unit in a timely manner. CCDRs should include units slated to draw APS equipment early in the planning process. This minimizes the impact of potential problems on both the deploying unit and the supported CCDR.

3-9. The Adaptive Planning and Execution system process for operations that include APS requires the participation of the prospective unit and supporting commanders. The joint force commander is the executive agent for formal coordination between the joint planning and execution community and lift providers regarding TPFDD validation and scheduling decisions. A decision to use APS has significant effects on the TPFDD. Direct coordination between supported and supporting commands is necessary to facilitate rapid development and execution of the TPFDD. Direct coordination among the supporting commanders, force providers, deploying forces, and lift providers is necessary for load planning or to coordinate details of validated unit transportation requirements during execution.

3-10. Effective APS planning requires that the CCCR, in coordination with the ASCC, develop planning data on prospective marshalling and staging areas. Planners require information on:

- Air and seaport facilities and infrastructure.
- Availability of support equipment.
- Space for staging areas.
- Life support facilities.
- Water, power, and local communications.
- Prospective host nation and coalition support.
- Medical requirements and issues.
- Road networks, distribution infrastructure and clearance requirements.
- Availability of contracted resources.
- Force protection requirements.
- Host nation support, customs, agriculture, and related requirements.

SECURITY

3-11. The CCCR also sets the priority of support for APS equipment issue to subordinate deploying units competing for limited resources. Since APS operations require a permissive environment to accomplish draw and staging, force protection is essential. Security is accomplished through the planned integration of force protection, operational and physical security, information operations, high-risk personnel security, and law enforcement operations. Security operations may be supported by foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, or other security programs.

3-12. The CCCRs are responsible for defending the strategic ships (including APS) in their area of responsibility. As described in chapter 1, the supported CCCR establishes area security, determines available host nation support for security operations, and establishes additional measures to support the security effort. This responsibility may be delegated to a subordinate commander capable of providing adequate security. Security considerations should include specific responsibility assignments for ships en route, en route support bases and facilities, staging and marshalling areas, logistic support areas, and TAAs. General categories of security responsibilities include:

- Airspace control.
- Area air defense.
- Sea security, including ports.
- Ground security.
- Fire support coordination.
- Movement control.
- Communications security.
- Operations security.

3-13. These measures also establish responsibilities for emergency defense and rules of engagement. Control measures are ultimately the responsibility of the CCCR in coordination with the country team.

RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT, AND INTEGRATION (RSOI)

3-14. METT-TC, available facilities and support, uniqueness of each Army pre-positioned stocks site, and the tactical concept for APS operations all influence reception, staging, onward movement and integration. The Army Service component command develops the RSOI plan for pre-positioned materiel operations in coordination with the Army field support brigade. The Army Service component command also coordinates with the drawing unit commander, single port managers for the aerial ports of debarkation and seaports of debarkation, United States Army Medical Materiel Agency's medical logistics support team, and supporting unit commanders. The RSOI plan is submitted to the theater combatant commander for approval.

TRANSITION TO INTEGRATION

3-15. APS-equipped units will transition to the integration phase when operational equipment is fully manned in staging areas and units are prepared to conduct drills covering the range of military operations anticipated for the mission. The supported CCDR sets the criteria for determining when the deploying force is fully mission-capable. Unit plans for transition to employment include:

- Clear delineation of responsibility for local security.
- Notification of higher headquarters as units achieve operationally ready status.
- Preparing equipment, maintenance, and technology insertion.
- Zeroing combat systems.
- Training in AO.
- Use of assembly areas to facilitate subsequent or concurrent tactical operations.
- Plans for responding to hostile action following RSOI operations.

INFRASTRUCTURE

3-16. APS operations require an adequate physical infrastructure. In the absence of, or in the event of damage to infrastructure capabilities (for example, bed-down areas, hardstands, water sources, wharves and piers, bridges, and aircraft unloading aprons), U.S. forces must be prepared to build or augment the required infrastructure. The senior Army engineer command prepares the civil engineering support plan, a peacetime assessment of infrastructure required to support military operations. In coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the engineer command plans and executes the theater engineer mission. See ATP 3-34.23 *Engineering Operations-Echelons Above Brigade Combat Team* or additional information on theater engineer command and their role in infrastructure requirements.

INTELLIGENCE

3-17. The intelligence capabilities and organization of deploying forces vary significantly. The supported CCDR or ASCC provides intelligence preparation of the battlefield and other intelligence support to the forces within the theater. Because the battalion or brigade intelligence staff of the unit drawing APS has a limited intelligence capability, the staff may require augmentation to ensure continuous intelligence support and to coordinate intelligence and counterintelligence measures.

INFORMATION OPERATIONS

3-18. An APS operation requires a coordinated, detailed OPLAN/concept plan for the execution of adequate mission command. The plan must consider mission command requirements for internal and external communications to the APS unit, current and potential changes in command relationships, task organization of the unit, equipment augmentation, and location of the APS elements and supporting units. Information operations systems must provide a reliable, secure means to exercise mission command, and they must be flexible enough to compensate for internal and external changes. The requirements and ultimate design of the information system for APS operations depend on the following:

- Location of the operation and mission requirements.
- Information systems provided by the CCDR through the ASCC.
- Availability of commercial systems.
- Host nation information infrastructure.
- Information systems drawn at the APS site.

3-19. The CCDR provides broad planning guidance as early as possible to deploying APS units. This ensures that provisions can be made for the required interoperability and operational demands of the information systems. Deploying unit commanders should continually refine their information systems posture through periodic testing of portions of the system with higher and subordinate headquarters. They immediately inform the ASCC of any voids and gaps in existing capabilities.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT

3-20. The ASCC's concept of operations for unit employment drives the deploying unit commander's logistics support concept for APS operations. Planning must satisfy both known and anticipated logistics requirements. Logistics planners must consider:

- Requirements based on mission, CONOPS, forces to be supported, operational environment, and enemy capabilities.
- Forces required to support the operations.
- Availability and types of nonorganic logistics resources in theater such as contracted or host nation assets.
- Time phasing of organic logistical capabilities into the theater (for example, port opening elements, brigade support battalions, sustainment brigades, and a theater sustainment command).
- How broad functional areas of supply, maintenance, facilities, transportation, engineering, medical support, and other services will be provided. The magnitude of support is directly related to the tailored force planned for the operation.
- Administrative and logistics requirements during each phase of deployment, employment, and redeployment.
- Distribution sites and support channels in the AO.
- Competing strategic requirements for APS materiel (in theater and by other CCDRs).
- Coalition, host nation, and interservice agreements for logistics support.

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Chapter 4

Issue Process

This chapter discusses the APS issue process with emphasis on speed and efficiency. A unit can determine what items to deploy with from home station by using Automated Battle book System (ABS). Pre-positioned materiel is stored in unit sets as close to its employable state as possible. This reduces the amount of tailoring and maintenance to perform at the draw site. Units must send an appropriate number of advance party Soldiers to assist APS site personnel with a speedy issue. Incorporating the APS draw process into training will help ensure the operation will be performed smoothly during actual contingencies.

ISSUE FUNDAMENTALS

- 4-1. APS are national assets, owned by Department of the Army, and, when issued, stock-funded items stored in APS are required to be purchased by the receiving Army forces. The Army forces should consider the operational cost of using APS when developing contingency operation plans and cost estimates. Funding should be provided prior to issue.
- 4-2. APS materiel is stored differently at various locations around the world. Whether equipment is stored aboard ships, in controlled humidity warehouses, or out in the open, the process for issuing the equipment is standard. Equipment is issued for contingencies, exercises, and stability and support operations. During major combat operations, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Chief of Staff of the Army can direct the release of APS. APS can be released by Department of the Army G-3/5 in support of small scale operations or national emergencies.
- 4-3. The ABS identifies the materiel available in each unit set. By analyzing the ABS, deploying units can determine the equipment they must bring with them from home station. Direct coordination between deploying units and Army Sustainment Command or USAMMA (for Class VIII) is imperative for successful operations. Once this review has been completed, the TPFDD can be finalized. Figure 4-1 on page 4-2 illustrates the flow of data between AWRDS/GCSS-Army and ABS.
- 4-4. To maximize the inherent time advantage of employing APS stocks, deploying forces and their essential TAT and NAP equipment arrive in theater primarily, if not exclusively, by air. Following arrival at the APOD, deploying unit personnel proceed to the APS handoff site and draw the pre-positioned equipment.
- 4-5. When land based APS equipment or non-self deployable Army watercraft systems need to be moved between theaters for employment, the supporting ASCC is responsible for planning the movement from the APS site to the APOD or SPOD. Moving equipment within a theater is the responsibility of the supported ASCC.

DRAW PROCESS

- 4-6. The draw process emphasizes speed. AFSBn and USAMMA personnel ensure equipment is ready for issue upon arrival of the deploying unit. Generally, deploying units draw sets of equipment without cross leveling, tailoring, or reconfiguring them at the APS facility. The drawing unit completes the APS draw as quickly as possible to meet or exceed defense guidance.
- 4-7. To facilitate the use of APS for immediate employment in a contingency or major combat environment:
 - APS should be stored and maintained in Technical Manual 10/20 standards condition or more specifically in such condition that it is survivable for the entire initial phases of a conflict with little or no major repairs by the unit. However, because some preservation will have been

necessary while the equipment was in storage, such as removal of batteries and sensitive equipment or draining of fluids, this equipment will need to be prepared for issue.

- To expedite employment, deploying units receiving APS sign for the equipment at the handoff site and have 10 days to provide inventory discrepancies to the AFSBn or USAMMA. The unit should coordinate with the site manager prior to leaving the handoff site to determine a point of contact within the AFSBn or USAMMA to report discrepancies. Shortages and discrepancies on Army watercraft must be identified prior to handoff and departure from port to determine if they would preclude mission completion or pose an unacceptable risk.

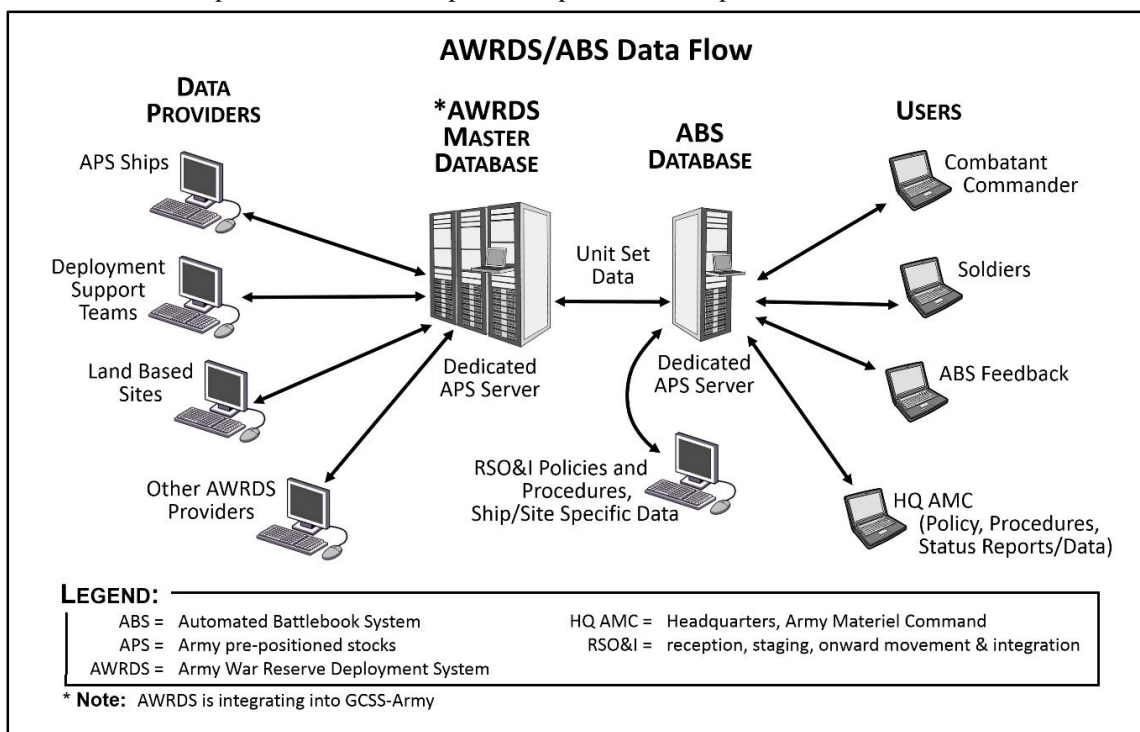


Figure 4-1. APS data flow

4-8. To ensure that draws are successful, APS site personnel, assisted by the unit advance party, prepare APS equipment for movement before arrival of the main body. Typical required activities are listed as follows:

- Removal of preservation and packing material.
- Configuration of equipment: installing or recharging batteries; draining and replacing fuel as appropriate; uploading weapons systems on equipment; installing sensitive items; and inspecting each item and making quick-fix repairs only (such as add fluids, tighten or replace belts because extensive maintenance operations are not part of the draw process). Items needing extensive maintenance will not be issued and will be replaced with like equipment from APS.
- Transfer property accountability by sets of equipment.
- Detailed component inventories are performed and shortages are reconciled at unit staging areas.

4-9. The number of advance party Soldiers required to conduct the handoff of equipment is proportional to the amount of time available. If the unit is responding to a contingency that requires a rapid issue, then more advance party personnel are required. Key personnel from each advance party draw team are briefed by ASC and USAMMA site representatives. At the conclusion of the briefing, the process of inventorying items and signing hand receipt documents, generated by AWRDS/GCSS-Army, for the equipment begins. The ASC and USAMMA draw briefing should cover the following:

- Organizational responsibilities.
- Site configuration, draw process, and flow.
- Provisioning and equipment issue and receipt.

- Vehicle and equipment checks.
- Maintenance procedures.
- Safety.
- Property accountability.
- Key site personnel.
- Life support.

4-10. During a deliberate APS draw, if time allows, the Army may insert modern technology into APS equipment and systems to improve their war fighting capability.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY TRANSFER

4-11. During APS draws, the AFSBn issues or temporarily lends equipment to receiving unit commanders via AWRDS/GCSS-Army. Units must deploy with organic communications and automated information systems. AWRDS/GCSS-Army exports data to SAMS-E, under GCSS-Army integration, Unit Level Logistics System-Ground, Unit Level Logistics System S-4 battalion or brigade logistics staff officer, and PBUSE/GCSS-Army, and SARSS/GCSS-Army.

4-12. Prior to handoff to the receiving unit, the AFSBn port battalion scans the AWRDS/GCSS-Army, labels on each piece of pre-positioned equipment. Once this information is in AWRDS/GCSS-Army, it can be used to update inventory and maintenance information. The data in AWRDS/GCSS-Army, is also exported to the gaining unit's PBUSE account, under GCSS-Army integration.

4-13. During Class VIII APS draws, the USAMMA MLST issues equipment to receiving unit commands via TEWLS. The USAMMA Medical Logistics Support Team can also export data from TEWLS fielding laptop applications to the gaining unit's PBUSE account.

STAGING BASE ACTIVITIES

4-14. The ASCC is responsible for establishing the staging base and supporting its operation. (See figure 4-2 on page 4-4 for a notional staging base). Most activities required to make the unit operationally ready and prepared to complete the RSOI process occur in the staging base. The equipment, configuration, and handoff area (ECHA) also has other specific activities to enable the unit to complete RSOI (see figure 2-4 on page 2-9 for ECHA activities). How thoroughly personnel can perform each activity depends on METT-TC considerations, particularly time. Unit activities include:

- Identifying shortages to AFSBn and USAMMA medical logistics support team personnel.
- Thoroughly inspecting equipment for mechanical deficiencies.
- Repairing equipment to Technical Manual 10/20 standards, as required.
- Test firing and calibrating crew served weapons. (Identifying sufficient space, facilities, and equipment is especially critical for accomplishing these functions).
- Receiving all UBLs of supplies.
- Organizing forces for onward movement to the TAA and preparing to integrate into the theater command structure. (Units must arrange for force protection during movement to the TAA).
- Coordinating movement requirements for convoy operations and transport of track vehicles (heavy equipment transport support).

SAFETY

4-15. Safety during all APS draws is a command responsibility of the ASC site commander as well as the commander of the deploying unit. Every individual involved in APS operations must aggressively identify and prevent unsafe conditions and actions.

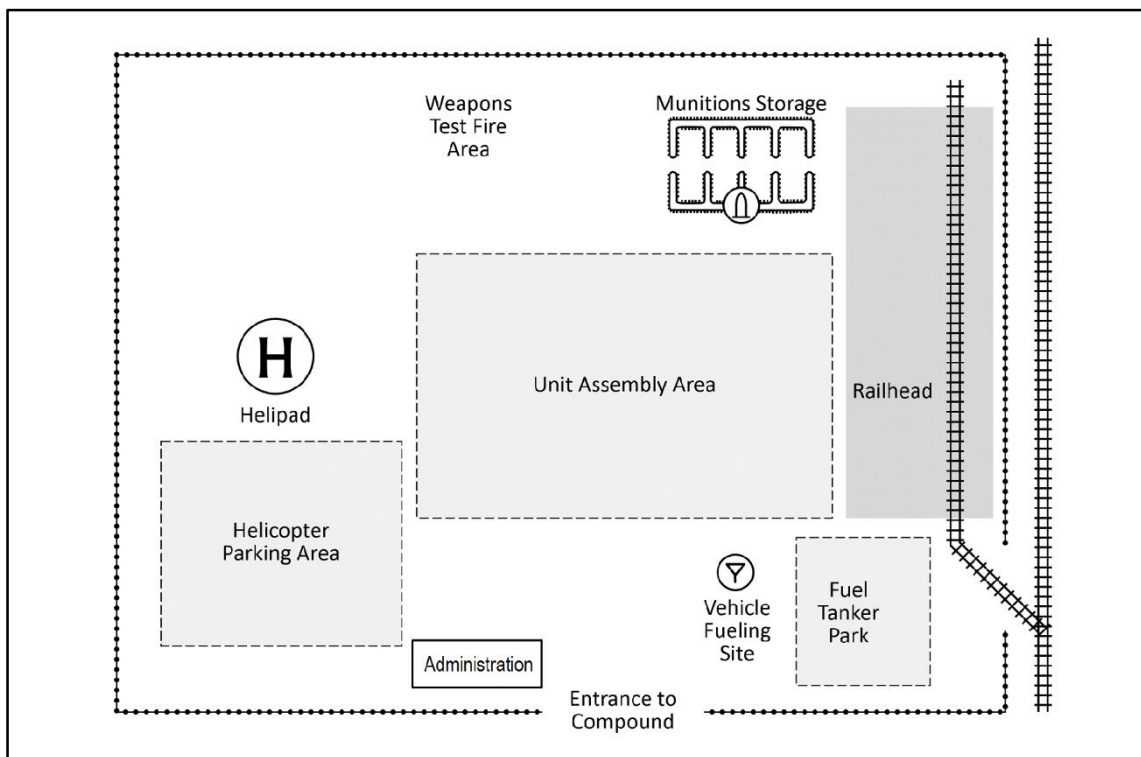


Figure 4-2. Notional staging base

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

4-16. Properly trained units and APS site support personnel are paramount to conducting effective contingency operations. Units and personnel likely to draw pre-positioned materiel should be resourced to conduct training exercises in peacetime. Exercising the draw procedures benefits not only these units and the APS site support personnel, but also serves to validate the equipment readiness and associated war plans. Units designated to draw and operate with pre-positioned equipment should conduct realistic command training programs to rehearse procedures, exercise communication links, refine liaison requirements, identify voids and gaps, and allow participants to establish familiarity with the draw process. This training enables units and commanders to more easily transition from equipment draw to employment. Appendix B provides checklists that help prepare commands and staffs for APS missions.

SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT

4-17. The geographic combatant commander and ASCC provides for the sustainment of forces deploying to draw APS stocks upon their arrival in theater.

4-18. Human resources services support requires the same detailed preparation and planning required in all military operations.

4-19. Adequate medical support is required throughout the entire RSOI process. However, arriving medical units requiring the issue of APS equipment should be used to fill capability gaps only after the unit has completed the RSOI process, moved to their tactical location, and are fully operational.

Chapter 5

Turn-In Process

This chapter discusses the turn-in process and redeployment. Redeployment involves returning forces to home or demobilization stations or transfer to support another joint force commander's operational requirements. Although units will not normally return to home station with APS equipment, many of the steps for turn-in that are discussed throughout this chapter mirror the steps of redeployment. For all non-APS equipment and unit personnel, redeployment will continue as described in ATP 3-35.

Redeployment of an APS-equipped force may involve reconstituting unit sets to the highest level of readiness possible within resource constraints. This chapter is applicable when APS is reconstituted from the equipment drawn. It also may include the following:

- Reconstitution of the unit as required for strategic movement.
- Movement to the redeployment assembly area.
- Turn-in of equipment (when unit redeploys without APS stocks).
- Movement to the APOE or SPOE.
- Strategic lift.
- Reception at the APOD or SPOD.
- Onward movement.

PREPARATION FOR TURN-IN AND REDEPLOYMENT

5-1. After completing operational requirements, forces move back to designated assembly areas. The major focus is unit integrity and accountability for units, individuals, materiel, supplies, and equipment. Operational requirements may have caused organizational changes to units after arrival in the AO. Whenever possible units should return to original configurations before redeployment to facilitate the return to peacetime activities or movement to follow-on missions. Specific unit actions include:

- Cross-leveling personnel and equipment.
- Packing and loading containers.
- Determining customs and agricultural requirements based on planned destination and types of equipment to be redeployed.
- Inventorying and verifying documents and coordinating movement instructions with the appropriate movement control elements.
- Reporting excess materiel to the distribution management center in the theater sustainment command.
- Identifying equipment shortages.
- Ordering ASL, shop stock, and unit basic load.

5-2. When the unit receives movement instructions, forces, individuals, and materiel move to the redeployment assembly area. Upon arrival, units complete any required activities not previously completed in the assembly area. This may include final washing of major end items, affixing placards, receiving customs and agricultural inspections, or finalizing unit movement data. The unit's accountable officer ensures that property records and all related documents are properly maintained. This is especially critical if the unit is redeploying with APS equipment.

5-3. The Army Service component command or Army forces commander is responsible for moving forces from the assembly area and for actions at, and in support of, the redeployment assembly area. The assembly area and the redeployment assembly area may be combined, depending on the size of the theater and the combatant commander's guidance. The redeployment sequence depends on theater constraints and also the combatant commander's guidance. Redeployment assembly area activities may also involve establishing a final staging area.

TURN-IN PROCESS

5-4. ASC and USAMMA are responsible for maintaining accountability of APS equipment throughout the issue and return process. Upon mission completion, ASC and USAMMA must ensure that APS is returned to the APS accountability. Units that have sustained combat losses involving APS equipment must document the losses. Units must turn in valid requisitions together with substantiating technical inspection documents for repair parts not applied to end items. Theater policy for Class VII (major end items) replacement may limit a unit's ability to order the replacement items therefore it is left to the supported ASCC to define the policy. Unit logistics assistance representatives can assist in the classification of equipment damaged during operations.

SEPARATION OF APS AND ORGANIC UNIT EQUIPMENT

5-5. Prior to the start of equipment turn-in, units physically separate organic TAT and NAP equipment from the APS stocks to be turned in. This should be done in the redeployment assembly area. Physically separating unit and APS equipment reduces the chance that organic equipment gets mistakenly turned in or that APS materiel returns with the redeploying unit. The unit advance party for the turn-in coordinates equipment separation activities by balancing the AWRDS/GCSS-Army or TEWLS fielding laptop application data and PBUSE/GCSS-Army APS hand receipts.

INITIAL EQUIPMENT PREPARATION

5-6. Deployed unit maintenance personnel, operators, crews, and supervisors conduct thorough technical inspections of equipment to be turned in. The unit, with its supporting maintenance elements, performs all required maintenance within its capability. All equipment requires initial cleaning. The unit uses supply and maintenance channels to requisition required repair parts and to fill equipment shortages. Unfilled shortages are identified and charged to the redeploying unit or the operational fund.

UNIT INVENTORIES AND REQUISITIONS

5-7. Comprehensive inventories of equipment and supplies are most important at this juncture. The unit may have lost some equipment as a result of combat action. Documentation is crucial, and the unit should already have submitted requisitions to replace combat losses, when possible. One hundred percent inventories completed in the redeployment assembly area help ensure that any items previously missing, but not noted, are addressed at this time. The benchmark is to have all APS materiel 100 percent complete for turn-in or on valid requisition.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT/SETS

5-8. Prior to conducting turn-in of medical sets to USAMMA, units will conduct 100 percent inventories of all APS medical sets to include all nonexpendable, durable, and expendable items. The following items will not be turned in:

- Potency and dated materiel (for example, federal supply classification code 6505 items) or other items specified in theater regulations. These may be turned into the supporting medical logistics company for possible redistribution within the theater of operations.
- Any expendable items in less than unit of issue quantity
- Any expendable or durable items that are soiled or contaminated with bio-medical waste and cannot be cleaned to an acceptable standard (for example, litters, patient cots). These items must be disposed of in a hygienic manner consistent with their level of contamination.

5-9. Units will also ensure that all items are properly labeled with National Stock Number and nomenclature (at a minimum). All sets should be turned in as close to 100 percent fill as possible given available time between redeployment notification and actual turn in. All nonexpendable shortages require proper adjustment documents during turn-in, in accordance with AR 735-5, *Property Accountability Policies*.

WATERCRAFT

5-10. Army watercraft provide multifunctional waterborne transport and mobility options to the joint force commander through all phases of an operation, and in austere conditions. These force projection options provide critical early entry expeditionary capability and enhanced intratheater movement and distribution of forces and sustainment, directly impacting the Nation's ability to employ military instruments of National power. Not just under this strategic context, but in general, it is critical that watercraft being returned to APS accountability meet Technical Manual 10/20 standards in accordance with provisions of AR 750-1, *Army Maintenance Policy* and the Army Maintenance Management System, except in those circumstances where there were documented and pre-existing equipment faults and deficiencies at time of issue.

TRANSFER OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND EQUIPMENT TURN-IN

5-11. Property accountability for the equipment transfers from the receiving unit to ASC and USAMMA accountable officers, and responsibility for the equipment returns to the ASC site commander or USAMMA forward site manager, as appropriate. The unit submits all supporting documents (such as property registers, hand receipts, valid requisitions, and DA Form 2404 Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet) as it turns in equipment. The using unit and ASC and USAMMA must resolve all discrepancies before the turn-in process is complete, in accordance with AR 735-5 *Property Accountability Policies*. Equipment left in the combat zone must be on a valid transfer to the new using unit.

PRESERVATION

5-12. On return of APS to ASC or USAMMA control, preservation of APS equipment is ultimately the responsibility of storage site personnel. However, ASC and USAMMA site personnel may require assistance from borrowing units to accomplish necessary preservation activities. The supported CDR will determine the best method to support the requirement. One possibility is that a trail party from the redeploying unit remains to assist with preparation (Technical Manual 10/20 standards or equivalent maintenance and property accountability) and turn-in of equipment to ASC and USAMMA. For certain methods of storage and locations, units may need to assist site personnel with the removal and storage of vehicle batteries, and the removal or reduction of petroleum products. They may remove components of crew-served weapons and store them separately. Some communications equipment, small arms, and vision devices will be removed, protected, and stored separately as well.

REDEPLOYMENT

5-13. Although units will not normally return to home station with APS equipment, many of the steps for turn-in that have been outlined throughout this chapter mirror the steps of redeployment. For all non-APS equipment and unit personnel, redeployment will continue as described in ATP 3-35.

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Appendix A

Army Pre-positioned Stocks Automated Systems

This appendix outlines those systems that are integral to overall management of the APS program. However, no financial systems or processes will be discussed in this appendix.

The APS program involves use of automated systems in all aspects of management. Specifically, automated systems are used to manage funds, determine equipment requirements, manage inventory, maintain accountability and asset visibility, issue or transfer equipment, and maintenance of equipment.

AUTOMATED BATTLE BOOK SYSTEM (ABS)

A-1. ABS was developed for warfighting units as a major planning tool to allow all levels of command the ability to obtain the requisite data and information needed for deployments up to an armored combat brigade in support of our National Strategy.

A-2. The battle books in ABS replicate the data in the Army War Reserve Deployment System (AWRDS) for each storage site and ship. AWRDS is under GCSS-Army integration.

A-3. ABS provides other important information (doctrinal, procedural, and site-specific) for a selected area of operation. This ensures that a user accessing a desired AO will have visibility of all equipment sets located there, regardless of the type. This total asset visibility is one of the major features of this system. In a secret internet protocol router network (SIPRNET) environment, ABS also supports unit readiness visibility and reporting from the APS sites.

ARMY WAR RESERVE DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM (AWRDS)

A-4. AWRDS is an automated information system capable of building and maintaining databases containing Army War Reserve stocks and equipment data, designed to assist in the accountability, inventory, readiness, maintenance and transfer of APS assets. This information reflects how the U.S. Army War Reserve Stocks are configured to support rapid military deployment. It also assists in the development of U.S. Army Battle Books for War Reserve sites that list specific force structures (supplies and equipment) and associated embarkation plans. AWRDS is able to retrieve information and provide total asset visibility into containers and multi-pack items, in real time, in the form of reports, listings, and data sets. AWRDS utilizes bar code technology to collect equipment data and track and maintain changes in cargo configurations.

A-5. AWRDS Functionality. AWRDS supports the daily activities of forward-deployed maintenance activities and APS depots alike to store, maintain issue, and track equipment. Modules exist for inventory management, work orders, finance, administrative tools, and report generation. Additionally, AWRDS provides output products that are compatible with Army unit level retail and field systems to include PBUSE, Standard Army Retail Supply System, and their replacement, Global Combat Support System-Army.

BATTLEWEB

A-6. Battleweb is a comprehensive asset visibility and deployment planning tool for all areas of operation managed by Army Sustainment Command. Within the Battleweb portal is Automated Battle Book System (ABS). ABS is AO specific with detailed data and information on APS worldwide.

A-7. Battleweb supports the APS program by integrating ABS and other applications to enable visibility of different equipment sets including APS, theater provided equipment, pre-deployment training equipment, and other emerging equipment types such as non-standard equipment.

GLOBAL COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM-ARMY (GCSS-ARMY)

A-8. GCSS-Army is the comprehensive logistics automation enabler for the Army. It provides a single system with a single data base for anticipating, allocating and synchronizing the flow of supplies in support of combatant commanders. It integrates enterprise information and provides all echelons access to critical logistics information used to support distribution and materiel management.

A-9. GCSS-Army is replacing a variety of current logistics information systems, and automated capabilities such as the Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS), the Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS), and the Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced (PBUSE).

JOINT MEDICAL ASSET REPOSITORY

A-10. Joint Medical Asset Repository provides asset visibility for Class VIII materiel. The Joint Medical Asset Repository application receives data from a multitude of government legacy systems. The Department of Defense recognizes Joint Medical Asset Repository as the single integrated, authoritative source for joint medical logistics information provided to the joint total asset visibility system.

LOGISTICS INFORMATION WAREHOUSE (LIW)

A-11. LIW consists of data management and business intelligence capabilities resulting from the merger of national and tactical logistics information. By integrating the logistics integrated data base with the integrated logistics analysis program under one organization, the Army's national and tactical data sources are combined to provide:

- One authoritative source of logistics information.
- One accurate view of the Army's materiel posture.
- Further reductions in unique and duplicative data sources.

A-12. The LIW provides APS unit sets, operational project stocks, and AWRS line item detail for all classes of supply and consolidated stock reports.

LOGISTICS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

A-13. The Logistics Modernization Program is the Army's national level logistics system. It is one of the world's largest, fully integrated supply chain, maintenance, repair and overhaul, planning, execution, and financial management systems. It manages and tracks orders and delivery of materiel from United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC) to Soldiers where and when they need it.

A-14. The Logistics Modernization Program provides asset visibility and is the accountable record for APS storage sites, less Class VIII materiel.

PROPERTY BOOK UNIT SUPPLY ENHANCED (PBUSE)

A-15. PBUSE is an automated property accountability system that provides online management information and automated reporting procedures for the property book officer. It is designed to assist commanders at all echelons in identifying, acquiring, accounting, controlling, storing, and properly disposing of materiel authorized to conduct the unit mission.

A-16. PBUSE provides users the ability to process transactions for supply Classes I, II, limited III (Petroleum), IV, VII, and limited IX. It interfaces with the standard Army retail supply system (SARSS) to requisition property book and other accountable items required by units.

STANDARD ARMY MAINTENANCE SYSTEM – ENHANCED (SAMS-E)

A-17. SAMS-E provides critical digital data for two critical areas of field maintenance: equipment information for the using unit and their respective maintenance personnel and management capabilities for the support operations and maintenance manager personnel.

A-18. SAMS-E provides consolidated maintenance and repair parts data and is generally located at the field maintenance teams, forward support companies, field maintenance companies, brigade support battalions, combat sustainment support battalions, separate battalions and brigades, sustainment brigades, support maintenance companies, and higher level materiel management organizations.

STANDARD ARMY RETAIL SUPPLY SYSTEM (SARSS)

A-19. SARSS is a multi-echelon supply management and stock control system, providing stock control and supply management to the Army retail level. SARSS also provides supply-related data to the LIW. SARSS supports the accountability, requisition, storage, issue, and management of supply Classes II, III (P), IV, VII, and IX.

THEATER ENTERPRISE-WIDE LOGISTICS SYSTEMS (TEWLS)

A-20. TEWLS is an information technology system with the Defense Medical Logistics Enterprise Solution portfolio. TEWLS consolidates numerous military logistics functions into a single application and database. System features include:

- Consolidate multiple medical logistics functions into a single portal
 - Warehousing of medical materiel
 - Materiel distribution and transportation
 - Creation and management of medical assemblages
- Instantaneous data-sharing among Department of Defense logisticians worldwide

A-21. Benefits of TEWLS include:

- Replace several legacy systems
- Standardize multiple medical logistics functions
- Support medical logistics in the battlefield

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATOR'S AUTOMATED INFORMATION FOR MOVEMENT SYSTEM II (TC AIMS II)

A-22. TC AIMS II is a critical deployment and transportation system which provides transportation agents and deploying units:

- Automated support to assist unit commanders in creating, maintaining, managing, and updating unit equipment, personnel, deployment information and databases. It also facilitates planning and execution of organic movements. TC AIMS II incorporates the mechanism for identifying assets and requirements for force deployment and redeployment during deliberate and crisis action planning.
- The Theater Operations module is designed to facilitate movement control and enable the functions of reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI) to be performed over the range of military operations, at all levels of war; strategic, operational, and tactical. It is also a highway regulation and convoy planning, de-confliction, and scheduling tool that will be used in CONUS or outside CONUS.

A-23. TC AIMS II links all functionality for DOD component unit movement and Installation Transportation Officer and Traffic Management Office into one consolidated system that moves personnel, unit equipment, and supplies.

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Appendix B

Army Pre-positioned Stocks Draw Checklist Items

The following tables (tables B-1 through B-4 on pages B-1 to B-6) are designed to be used to develop checklists for use in APS operations. The checklist items can also serve as the launching point for the planning and execution of APS operations. The checklist items can be copied and developed into a checklist to fit the draw process for a specific mission at a draw site such as APS-2, or when drawing from APS-3 (afloat). When an item on the checklist is completed it should be initialed and dated by a responsible person. All personnel involved in the process must begin direct liaison as soon as it is identified that APS assets are available for use. The drawing unit must review the SOPs for the draw site. Each site is slightly different because each theater of operation has specific arrangements (such as land, threat, and so forth) that will drive its function. APS operations are extremely complex, especially in a contingency environment where speed of draw is necessary due to operations tempo.

Table B-1. Army pre-positioned stocks draw unit checklist items

Pre-deployment
Unit identified in Department of the Army message as drawing Army pre-positioned stocks?
Listing of Army pre-positioned stocks unit identification codes on hand? (Refer to Department of the Army message)
Discharged Army pre-positioned stocks unit identification code on-hand data from Automated Battle Book System?
Identified equipment in Army pre-positioned stocks that unit personnel must be trained on prior to deployment?
Established liaison with Army Sustainment Command headquarters at Rock Island, Illinois?
Establish liaison with United States Army Medical Materiel Agency headquarters, if receiving Class VIII (medical supplies)?
Identified additional reporting requirements?
Updated deployment equipment list?
Coordinated with Army field support battalion for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense equipment?
Identified chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense equipment deployment with advance party and main body?
Requested and received draw site standard operating procedure?
Received updated hand receipts from draw site?
Coordinated with Army field support battalion for issue of authorized stockage list items (if approved in Department of the Army message)?

Table B-1. Army pre-positioned stocks draw unit checklist items (continued)

Advanced Echelon
Determined composition of advance party? (for example officer in charge, noncommissioned officer in charge, property book officer, supply tech, maintenance, security, liaison team, or small arms team,).
Identified personnel by name to fill slots?
Identified to accompany troops and not authorized for pre-positioning equipment (to include repair parts, toolboxes, Property Book Unit Supply Enhanced, Standard Army Retail Supply System and Unit Level Logistics System boxes, and so forth)?
Conducted coordination meeting with advance party?
Made contact with Army pre-positioned stocks discharge site for final coordination?
Drivers are trained and possess a valid United States military driver's license?
Generator operators are properly trained and licensed?
APS equipment moved to marshalling area?
Validate communication systems are compatible with Army pre-positioned stocks equipment, and notify Army Sustainment Command of compatibility?
Mechanics deploy with general mechanics toolboxes?
Deploy with hand-held communications devices?
Scheduled or coordinated ground transportation for main body?
Master hand receipt holders appointed on orders? Personnel have required order with them—assumption of command order for company commanders or appointment orders for site?
Main Body
Identified to accompany troops and not authorized for pre-positioning equipment?
Determined breakdown of unit by planeload?
Finalized Joint Operation Planning and Execution System data input?
Revised plan based on advance party reconnaissance?
Conducted risk assessment? (Some Army pre-positioned stocks specific items to consider—chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense equipment, reflective vests, ground guiding, flashlights).

Table B-2. Army pre-positioned stocks Army Field Support Battalion (AFSBn)/Medical Logistics Support Team (MLST) and handoff site checklist items

Concept of Operation
Established a concept of operations?
Concept approved by theater commander?
Concept published?
Provided a listing of mandatory reporting requirements?
Provided copy of site standard operation procedure to deploying commander?
Site Setup
Work space for drawing unit?
Living space for incoming personnel (examples are tents, mess, wash facilities)?
Maintenance facilities established?
Vehicle equipment maintenance records available and given to units?
Weapon record data card (DA Form 2408-4-1 Weapon Record Data) provided to units for each weapon system?
Staging grid designed and laid out?
Smoking areas designated?
Risk assessment conducted?
Results of risk assessment transmitted to draw unit at home station?
Battery Activation and Installation Point: Protective clothing available? Fire extinguisher available and operational? Tools covered with insulating tape? Eye wash facility available and operational?
Vehicle Fueling Point: Protective clothing available? Personnel have valid fuel handler's training and license? Drip pans available? Fire extinguishers available? Equipment properly grounded?
Warehouse Operations: Doors open during indoor fueling operations and while vehicles are running? Material handling equipment available? Operators have valid license? Ground guides used?

**Table B-2. Army pre-positioned stocks AFSBn/MLST and handoff site checklist items
(continued)**

Roadways
Speed limits posted?
Brake test site established?
Vehicle lights operational?
Discharge Operations
Timeline established for discharge operations?
Timeline transmitted to theater planners and incoming unit?
Contact maintenance team identified?
Establish liaison with Surface Deployment and Distribution Command?
Contact movement control team for movement of cargo from port to draw site?
Is there adequate medical support at the Army pre-positioned stocks site or equipment, configuration, and handoff area?
Establish liaison with ship's captain?

Table B-3. Joint Staff J7/United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and Department of the Army (DA) staff checklist items

Forwarded orders to appropriate headquarters?
Units identified in Joint Operation Planning and Execution System?
Direct liaison authorized?
Drawing units informed of exact Army pre-positioned stocks sets (by unit identification code) to draw?

Table B-4. Theater planner checklist items

Infrastructure
Identified aerial port of debarkation to support Army pre-positioned stocks draw unit?
Available housing at aerial port of debarkation to stage personnel while awaiting vessel discharge or transportation to Army pre-positioned stocks handoff site?
Identified seaport of debarkation to support the discharge of Army pre-positioned stocks equipment?
Seaport of debarkation has enough space to support establishing the Army pre-positioned stocks site at the port?
Identified the Army pre-positioned stocks handoff site?
Established security for the site (for example air defense, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense equipment, perimeter guards)?
Does handoff site have life support infrastructure for incoming units?
Does handoff site have enough space for maintenance, fueling operations, ammunition storage, weapons test firing, and helicopter operations?
Movement
Transportation assets available to move incoming personnel and equipment from aerial port of debarkation to seaport of debarkation or Army pre-positioned stocks draw site?
Movement control units in theater to track incoming flights and coordinate movement of personnel and equipment to seaport of debarkation or Army pre-positioned stocks draw site and to tactical assembly area?
Preliminary quantities of basic loads and accompanying supplies determined and preparations to receive, move, and store those items initiated?
APS Draw Unit
Assigned forces to Army pre-positioned stocks unit identification code?
Army pre-positioned stocks draw unit notified?
Life Support
Security units available to support draw operations?
Life support coordinated at aerial port of debarkation, seaport of debarkation, draw location, and staging base?
Identified senior support command and planning responsibilities to support Army pre-positioned stocks draw operations?
Command Relationships
Command responsibility while unit is drawing equipment established?
When does draw unit come under operational control of the Army forces or joint task force commander?
What is the reporting requirement? Have those reports been provided to the incoming draw unit?
Direct liaison authorization for equipment draw operations?
Administrative control directed while units in deployment process?
Requested liaison from deploying unit?

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Glossary

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Automated Battle Book System
ADRP	Army doctrinal reference publication
AFSBn	Army field support battalion
AO	area of operation
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APS	Army pre-positioned stocks
AR	Army regulation
ASC	Army Sustainment Command
ASCC	Army Service component command
ASL	authorized stockage list
ASLAC	Army Strategic Logistics Activity Charleston
ATP	Army techniques publication
AWRDS	Army War Reserve Deployment System
BIREP	Brigade Inspection Reconnaissance Exercise Program
CCDR	combatant commander
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONUS	continental United States
DA	Department of the Army
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
ECHA	equipment configuration handoff area
FM	field manual
FORSCOM	United States Army Forces Command
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations
G-4	assistant chief of staff, logistics
G-5	assistant chief of staff, plans
GCSS-Army	Global Combat Support System-Army
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
JOPEs	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
JTF	joint task force
LIW	Logistics Information Warehouse
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available- time available and civil considerations
MLST	medical logistics support team
MTT	mobile training team
NAP	not authorized for pre-positioning
OPLAN	operation plan
OTSG	Office of the Surgeon General
PBUSE	Property Book Unit Supply-Enhanced

RSOI	reception, staging, onward movement, and integration
SAMS-E	Standard Army Maintenance System-Enhanced
SARSS	Standard Army Retail Supply System
SDDC	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SOP	standard operating procedure
SPOD	seaport of debarkation
SPOE	seaport of embarkation
TAA	tactical assembly area
TAT	to accompany troops
TC AIMS II	Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information for Movement System II
TEWLS	Theater Enterprise-Wide Logistics Systems
TPFDD	time phased force and deployment data
U.S.	United States
USAMC	United States Army Materiel Command
USAMMA	United States Army Medical Materiel Agency
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command

References

REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

These documents must be available to intended users of this publication.

ADRP 1-02, *Terms and Military Symbols*, 02 February 2015

JP 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, 08 November 2010

RELATED DOCUMENTS

These documents contain relevant supplemental information.

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None

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ATP 3-35.1
27 October 2015

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

MARK A. MILLEY
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gerald B. O'Keefe". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gerald" being the most prominent.

GERALD B. O'KEEFE
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
1527902

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